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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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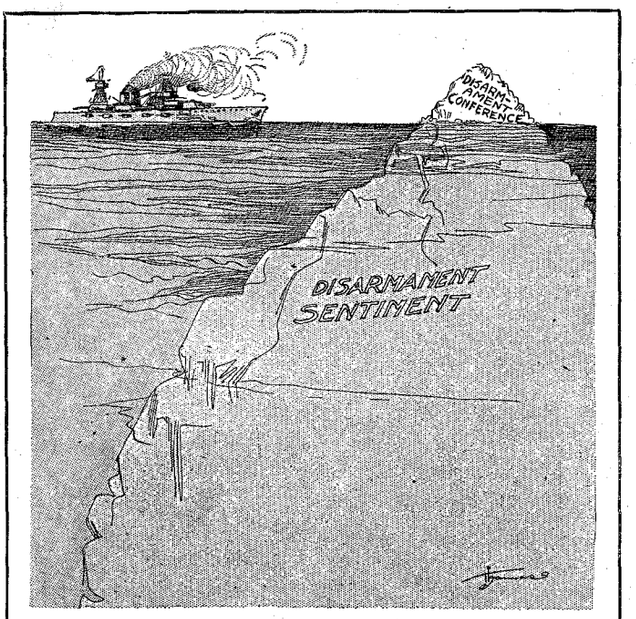
WHAT THE HARDING PLAN MEANS TO THE LEAGUE

A DEATH-BLOW would be dealt the League of Nations, certain prophets have maintained, if President Harding's "Association of Nations" ever came into existence. These international organizations for the perpetuation of peace they saw as two deadly rivals. But now that the Harding plan has taken its first definite step toward materialization with the proposal that the present Washington Conference be ultimately enlarged to include all nations and be made a recurring event, we find many ardent friends and champions of the League of Nations in the forefront of those who applaud the advent of its supposed rival. "Senators who are for the League of Nations welcome the Harding plan either as a step in the direction of a league or as a practical carrying out of the league movement," reports a Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*; and a *Times* correspondent quotes other pro-Wilson Senators as predicting that the new plan would lead us at last into the League that is already organized and functioning without us. And from the League's enemies in the Senate come the most vigorous attacks upon this plan that was to put the League out of business. Thus we find Senator Borah of Idaho, a leader among the Republican "irreconcilables," leading the fight against the proposed "Association," while Senators Watson of Georgia and Shields of Tennessee, anti-League Democrats, rally to his support.



ONLY A SMALL PART OF AN ICEBERG APPEARS ABOVE THE SURFACE.

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

Before President Harding gave his proposal to the press, Washington correspondents hint, the foreign delegates were sounded on the subject, and were found sympathetic. Yet, as the pro-League Louisville *Courier-Journal* reminds us—

"With the exception of the American delegates, the leading participants in the Armament Conference are members and officials of the League of Nations. There is no more ardent League man than Balfour. Viviani always takes a leading part in League meetings. Schanzer is one of the most active and useful of the Leaguers. Koo is president of the League's Council. Dr. Wang is one of the judges of the League's Permanent Court of International Justice. Karnebeek is president of the League's Assembly. And there are about a dozen other participants in the Armament Conference who are connected with the League."

These men, the *Courier-Journal* argues, must believe that the suggested new association would be "not an extirpator, but a handmaiden of the League." Declaring this to be its own view, the Louisville paper goes on to say:

"There would never have been an Armament Conference but for the League of Nations. The spirit that impelled the calling and directs the work of the Conference was aroused by the League of Nations and animates the League of Nations. It is the spirit which was never given concrete expression until so exprest in the League of Nations. The prospective association's object of world peace is the object of the League, and in so far as the association might succeed in promoting it the association would be a helpmeet of the League.

"The United States has not been permitted to join the League. If it is to be permitted to participate in a new tho feebler association, with the same ends in view, then godspeed to the new association. It would at least get us into the habit of international conference, which would be a good thing in itself. If it succeeded in accomplishing anything in the promotion of its purposes, that would be so much to the good for which the League of Nations exists."

After remarking ironically, for the benefit of the anti-League Senators and others who are haunted by a fear of foreign entanglements, that the Harding plan would be "no more entangling than a rainbow," the pro-League New York *Evening World* predicts that any new "Association of Nations" will be as sure to merge finally with the League "as the scattered efforts of a community to keep order are sure to converge ultimately in a common council and a police force." Otherwise, says the New York *World*, the Harding plan "would remain a side issue to the League, a second-best, a limited partnership." "If it is seriously considered by its author as a rival of the League of Nations," adds this strongly pro-League paper, "then is the shadow rivaling the substance that it mocks." "So far as it is revealed, this association is at best a shadowy structure, so vague in outline that little foundation is given for either approval or adverse criticism," complains the pro-League St. Louis

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Globe-Democrat; but it adds: "In so far as it may tend to accustom the people to the fact that we have, and always must have, international relationships, that we have international obligations, and that our own welfare is dependent upon the recognition and fulfilment of these obligations, the President's

IF HE'S HEADED THAT WAY, WHY NOT HIT THE MAIN TRAIL?

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

idea, vaguely as it is presented, is so much to the good." Mr. Harding's proposal, remarks the pro-League Newark *News*, has these points of identity with the League:

"It aims to get the nations together in periodical conference to discuss international problems, and that is the predominating essential for peace.

"It recognizes that isolation is an impossible policy for the United States, which can not keep out of the world's affairs, try as hard as it may.

"It moves toward the inclusion of all the nations, Germany not excepted, just as the League of Nations stipulated, and by so doing abandons the idea that we should not become involved in European questions.

"It is built around the International Court of Justice established by the League of Nations largely through the influence and help of Mr. Root."

The same paper in another issue hails the President's proposal as "the biggest thing that has come out of the Disarmament Conference." The plan, as it is understood and interpreted by the Washington correspondents, differs fundamentally from the League of Nations in that it contemplates no political organization. "It would be even more an 'association with the nations' than the much-talked-of 'association of nations,'" writes Robert Barry in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. Another correspondent explains that it would be "an association of nations for conference." And he goes on to say:

"Such an association of nations, it is known to be President Harding's belief, would not be a rival or an undermining agency to the League of Nations. The President usually refers to the League of Nations as the 'European League,' and such a designation has been construed to imply that the League is capable of undertaking to settle European difficulties, in which the United States is not involved in a military way."

Still another correspondent, claiming the White House as the source of his information, assures us that "whatever association of nations may grow out of the Conference for the Limitation of Armament will not be aimed at the League of Nations." In another dispatch the plan is described as "an annual meeting of nations around a conference table for the purpose of discussing international problems, including economics, finance and commerce, and for the dissemination of international good-will." Moreover, the agreements reached at these conferences "would be based on 'understandings,' not on covenants or treaties." We also read that "an international court will be a necessary feature of the plan," and that "nothing has been said to indicate that the court established by the League of Nations would not be satisfactory for this purpose." Wickham Steed, editor of the London *Times*, who is now in Washington, predicts that—

"When the President's views are more definitely expounded it will be found that he has in mind a series of gatherings for precise objects. Such gatherings may, indeed, become a peripatetic association of the principal nations that will neither resemble the existing League of Nations nor invade the legitimate functions of the League.

"The tendency of American thought is rather toward the association of the United States with other nations for the treatment of immediate and definite problems, than toward the creation of any hard-and-fast international organization."

The Republican platform on which President Harding was elected, we are reminded by more than one editor, indorses the idea of an international association such as "shall secure instant and general conference whenever peace shall be threatened by political action, so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence for the pre-

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LOOK WHAT'S GROWING OUT OF THE JUNK PILE!

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

vention of war." Moreover, in his inaugural address the President announced his international policy in the following words:

"We are ready to associate ourselves with the nations of the world, great and small, for conference, for counsel, to seek the

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exprest views of world opinion, to recommend a way to approximate disarmament and relieve the crushing burdens of military and naval establishments. We elect to participate in suggesting plans for mediation, conciliation and arbitration, and would gladly join in the exprest conscience of progress which seeks to clarify and write the laws of international relationship and establish a world court for the disposition of such justiciable questions as nations are agreed to submit thereto."

Recalling that the President "has confidently declared that the League is dead," and that he "has interpreted the result of the 1920 election as a mandate that he shall have nothing to do with it even under reservations protecting this country from enforced participation in foreign affairs," the Brooklyn *Eagle* goes on to say:

"What Mr. Harding did in calling the Washington Conference was to make the United States a leader in the adjustment of foreign complications, irrespective of the League. What he proposes to do in the future is to continue that work indefinitely."

Turning to the uncompromising opponents of the President's plan, we are assured by Philip Francis, a Washington correspondent of the New York *American*, that "Mr. Hughes' Association of Nations is on its way to join Mr. Wilson's League of Nations," and that "the American people do not want anything to do with either of them or with any foreign alliance or entanglement of any kind." And in another Washington dispatch to the same paper we read that, on the tentative announcement of the plan, "sharp opposition to the proposed association immediately developed among sections of the Senate, the irreconcilables leading in expressions of antagonism to what they regard as an attempt to foist on the country a modified form of the League of Nations." "There can not be any 'association of nations' subterfuge without the President's consent," declares Arthur Brisbane, "and he will neither betray the people that voted for him in his 'no League of Nations' campaign nor lay the foundation of an overwhelming Republican defeat at the next election." Senator Borah, an anti-League bitter-ender, sees in the President's plan "a new league" which he regards as even worse, in some respects, than the League of Nations. In a statement issued to the press he says in part:

"The proposed association of nations has not yet been reduced to form nor yet defined. But from what one can gather here and there, it is the old League of Nations under another name. It will be engaged in precisely the same kind of work and doing the same kind of things that were proposed by the League. . . .

"It is claimed by the advocates of the League that the present League has been of much service to Europe. If so, there is no reason for asking Europe to scrap the old League and try a new one. If we are going into Europe, we ought to go in. If we are not, we ought not to be handing her a new league every ninety days.

"The United States operates under a written constitution. Great Britain has no written constitution. One of the arguments being put forth now in favor of the Association of Nations is that Mr. Wilson made a mistake in giving his plan a written constitution, that we should adopt the British idea and undertake to conduct the League or an association of nations without any written constitution or written covenant whatever; in other words, that the new association will consist of representatives of different Governments coming together with no limitation upon their jurisdiction or power or authority other than their own discretion.

"A conclave of diplomats, sitting behind closed doors with nothing to direct or limit their powers save their own will and discretion, would be a rather interesting proposition. I am inclined to think that if the American people choose a league, they will choose one which has its powers defined, or at least an attempt to define them, rather than trust their destiny to the unbridled discretion of a few men."

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE PUT OFF

"HE CAME; HE SAW; HE ACCEPTED." In such brief fashion does the Manila *Bulletin* paraphrase the history of General Leonard Wood's six-months investigation of the Philippines, and his resignation from the United States Army to become Governor-General of the Islands. The University of Pennsylvania, which had held out to him, as an inducement to head that seat of learning, a yearly salary of $25,000 and the use of a house, rent free, will have to wait. For the new Governor-General finds, contrary to his predecessor's opinion, that the Filipinos are not yet ready for independence.

GENERAL WOOD FACING THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

Which, according to one American editor, "is more acute than at any time since McKinley appointed Taft Governor-General." The present Governor-General is here seen meeting a native Provincial Governor.

He has made, in fact, a lengthy report to the President, but, as the Springfield *Republican* remarks, "the complete report is not likely to see the light while the Washington Conference remains in session." Excerpts from the report, however, tell us that, in General Wood's opinion independence for the Philippines should be indefinitely deferred. In this opinion he is joined by W. Cameron Forbes, a former Governor-General, who assisted in the investigation. Also, it might be said, the Wood-Forbes opinion is concurred in by the majority of editors throughout the United States, and by the editors of *The Times* and *The Bulletin*, American papers of Manila.

"Independence at this time for the Philippines would be ruinous," thinks the Kansas City *Star*, while the New York *Times* notes more specifically that "autonomous government, with Filipinos occupying the important offices of trust and responsibility, has not been notably successful." "We have lifted a people from the jungle, and delivered them from despotism and graft; we need them, and they need us. When they are ready for self-government, it will be granted to them, just as it was granted to Cuba," declares the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. In the meantime, says the Wood-Forbes report in part:

"We are convinced that it would be a betrayal of the Philippine people, a misfortune to the American people, a distinct step backward in the path of progress, and a discreditable neglect to our national duty were we to withdraw from the Islands and terminate our relationship there without giving the Filipinos the best chance possible to have an orderly and permanently stable government.

"We feel that, with all of their many excellent qualities, the experience of the last eight years, during which they have had practical autonomy, has not been such as to justify the people of the United States in relinquishing supervision of the Government of

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the Philippine Islands, withdrawing their Army and Navy and leaving the Islands a prey to any powerful nation coveting their rich soil and potential commercial advantages.

"We recommend that under no circumstances should the American Government permit to be established in the Philippine Islands a situation which would leave the United States in a position of responsibility without authority."

"The native politicians want a comfortably insured independence—with American guaranties against outside aggression," believes the New York *Tribune*. "But," explains this paper, "in such a case the United States would have responsibility — involving war, perhaps—without either sovereignty or authority." "It is, therefore, our duty to keep our flag on the Islands, where it means protection and prosperity, at least until world conditions become more settled," concludes the Providence *Journal*. As the Manchester *Union* sums up present conditions there:

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HE'S BETTER OFF ON BOARD.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

"Admittedly, affairs have not gone well in the Philippines. The administration of justice is criticized widely. Public improvements have not been carried on with conspicuous wisdom. Something has been done in the way of sanitation, but not enough. Racial problems have grown acute. There is unnecessary friction between Americans and Filipinos, and the old feud between Mohammedans and Christians in the southern islands has been embittered. There is widespread unrest. There is the uncertainty as to the general political status of the Islands.

"Quite as pressing is the difficulty due to the sad tangle into which finances have come. Altogether, the situation is sufficiently grave. It means that administration, to be successful, must pass into hands that are firm, trained and capable."

Because Uncle Sam is the guardian of the Philippines, "the decision as to when the time for independence has come must rest with the United States, even tho the people of the Islands grow restless in the meantime," maintains the Washington *Post;* "the question of independence must be settled in Washington, not in Manila."

Nevertheless, "We want independence!" was the slogan of the thousands of natives who greeted the Wood-Forbes mission when it landed at Manila. "If independence is not given now, it will be necessary for the United States to set a date when we may expect it," argues Manuel Quezon, Nationalist leader of the Philippine Government. This suggestion the New York *Evening Post* finds "wholly reasonable."

"In finance the natives have made a sorry showing," quotes the New York *World* from its contemporary, *The Times*, but, it asks, "is it any worse showing than New York City has made in its local affairs?" "Clearly," says a California paper, "we are hanging on to the Philippines for our own benefit, and not for the welfare of the inhabitants."

"We have had hard times in the Philippines, but so has the United States and every other country. Mistakes we have made, but who has not made them?" asks the director of the Philippine Press Bureau of Washington. In spite of these things, he contends, "conditions in the Islands to-day are better than conditions in any of the independent countries of the world."

A "MAKESHIFT" TAX LAW

DAMNED WITH FAINT PRAISE by its very sponsors, received with uncivil leers and jeers by the Democrats, the new Republican revenue law came as a most unwelcome guest on the eve of the national day of feasting and thanksgiving, newspaper writers very generally agree. The joy bells are seldom rung to herald the coming of a tax-gatherer, and many find it difficult to smile with Pollyanna while making out income-tax blanks. But now we are asked to pay Federal taxes in accordance with a law which, as the New York *Globe* (Rep.) notes, is "not satisfactory even to the men who voted for it." The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) reminds us that Republican Senators and Representatives, "almost without exception, are at least cool toward it." Senator Smoot (Rep., Utah), who voted for the law, says it will be "condemned by the American people." Senator Calder (Rep., N. Y.) calls it "a disappointment." President Harding is said to be "frankly disappointed" with certain important features of the bill, and Senator Penrose (Rep., Pa.), responsible for the measure in the upper house, calls it "a temporary makeshift" which "does not place the tax system on a stable or scientific basis." When the baby looks like this in the eyes of the parents and family, the remarks of the neighbors may well be left to the imagination. It will suffice to note the Democratic New York *World's* characterization of the tax revision as "the most bungling piece of financial legislation that was ever sent to a President for his signature," and the assertion of a well-known New York accountant that it ought to go down in history as "the crime of 1921."

But even some of the sharpest critics of the new law find some good in it, or at least some improvement over the existing law. "Bad and wrong as the law is," admits the Democratic New York *Times*, "it does have the virtue of repealing the excess profits taxes." The change which, in the opinion of the Washington *Herald*, is likely to "promise the most immediate relief and benefit to business, is the repeal of the railroad traffic taxes; these have been paid directly by the shippers and have been a burden especially on the farmers, in many instances making the difference between profit and loss." The three per cent. tax on freight rates and the eight per cent. tax on passenger fares are repealed to take effect January 1. It is estimated that because of this the American public will pay $80,000,000 less to travel on the country's railroads in 1922 than they paid this year.

Any one who charges that the tax revision is relieving only the rich and not the poor is thinking about the reduction of the maximum income tax surtax from 65 per cent. to 50 per cent., but, says the Washington *Post*, he is failing to take into account "the increase from $2,000 to $2,500 in the exemption allowed to heads of families or the increase from $200 to $400 exemption allowed for each dependent." Since this concerns such a large number of our readers, we quote *The Post*, at some length:

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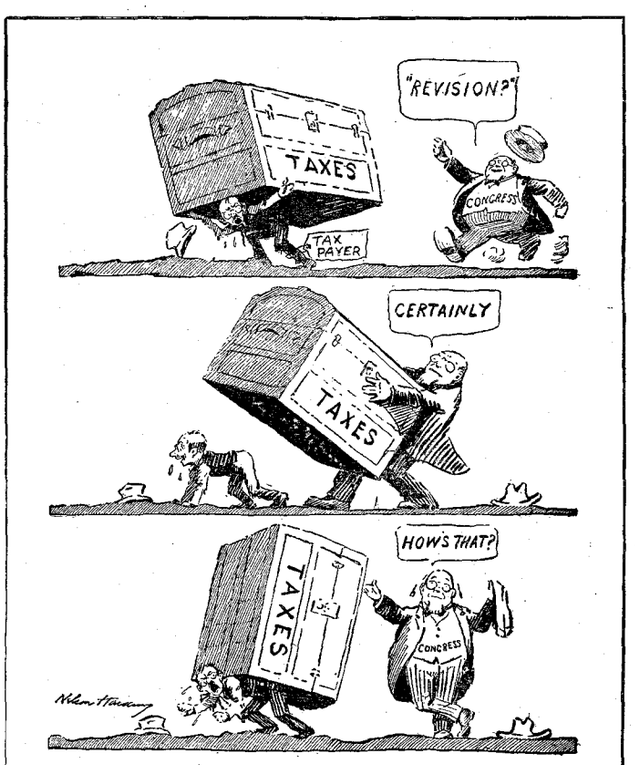
"The head of a family earning up to $2,500 will, under the new law, pay no income tax whatever. Assuming that he has no dependents, if he earns $3,000 a year he will pay a total tax of $20, as against $40 under the old law. Since $3,000 represents approximately the average earnings of probably the largest class of citizens under existing conditions, it will be seen that millions will receive a reduction of 50 per cent. in their income tax. These as a rule are people to whom $20 is a very considerable item, much greater, in fact, than several times that amount would be to those of larger incomes. On $4,000 earnings the tax will be $60 instead of $80 under the former law and on $5,000 it will be $100 as against $120. The levy increases at this ratio up to incomes of $20,000, which will now pay $1,720 in tax instead of $1,990.

"Increasing the exemption for heads of families from $2,000 to $2,500 applies only to those with total incomes of $5,000 or less, but the actuaries of the Treasury Department estimate that more than 2,000,000 taxpayers in the country will benefit by this provision. Doubling the exemption for dependents—from $200 to $400 each—it is estimated will affect about 2,750,000 taxpayers."

This Washington daily, close to official sources of information, also explains that the increase in income-tax exemptions takes effect at once, that is, they apply to the taxes to be paid in 1922 on the income of the calendar year 1921. The reduction of the surtax, however, does not take effect until a year later, that is, the old rates will be paid next year on the income of 1921, but the new reduced rates will be paid in 1923 on the income of 1922.

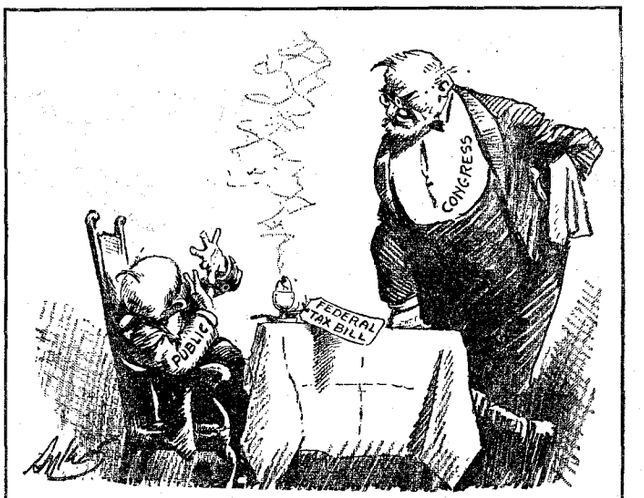
In the same way excess profits taxes will be paid at existing rates next year on the profits of 1921, but there will be no tax to pay in 1923 on the profits of 1922. The increase in the corporation tax also takes effect in 1923 on the business of 1922.



"WE CALLED FOR *RELIEF!*"
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

According to Senator Penrose more than eight hundred modifications were made by the Senate in the old revenue law, but the comparatively small total change is indicated by the following summary of the outstanding features of the new law, made by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times:*

"A reduction in taxes of $70,000,000 for this year and a reduction of $835,000,000 forecasted for 1922; the repeal of the excess profits tax as of January 1, 1922; reduction of maximum surtax on individual incomes from 65 per cent. to 50 per cent.; increase of the corporation income tax from 10 to 12½ per cent.; repeal of the transportation taxes as of January 1, 1922; increase of the personal exemption for married persons with incomes of less than $5,000 from $2,000 to $2,500, and for each dependent from $200 to $400, and the repeal of most of the so-called nuisance taxes."



"AW, IT MIGHT BE WORSE!"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

According to Congressman Fordney, the bill will yield a revenue for the current fiscal year of $3,216,000,000, about $46,000,000 less than the Treasury has considered necessary. But Mr. Fordney believes the difference can be bridged by means of further economies on the part of various departments.

Since so much has been said of the wide-spread criticism of the bill, the chief objections should be noted, as set down by one of the less violent and less politically biased critics. The new law, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, adds to and increases the general weight of taxation in these two ways:

"(1) By enlarging certain classes of taxes, such as those on corporation income.

"(2) By adding immensely to the severity of the administrative features, severe as these already were."

It seems to *The Journal of Commerce* that the "nuisance taxes" will be about as oppressive as ever. Certain administrative provisions dealing with stock issues, transfer, capital gains and losses and the like are possibly of some aid to "big business" but are of "no direct assistance to the ordinary business man." Even though it has been slightly reduced, the income surtax rate is still "so high as to drive what remains of the surplus income of the community into tax-free investment, so that we are not only holding back investment as a general process but are also directing what is left of it into unproductive channels as represented by Government, State, municipal and land bank bonds." Concludes this organ of business:

"The pity of the whole situation is that instead of giving relief to the average man, as it was expected no doubt by politicians that the new plan would do, the bill as now drafted will hurt him. Already it has wrought a bad effect upon credit, and especially upon the railroad prospect, and this influence may be expected to go much further. It will intensify the evils of the credit system which were already so obvious, largely as a result of tax exemption, and almost as strongly as ever discourage investment in productive enterprise.

"Altogether it will be a sorry day for the employed man who depends upon his labor when this bill takes effect. His soi-disant friends in Congress have stabbed him in a vital spot while pretending, and perhaps really thinking, that they were able to help him."

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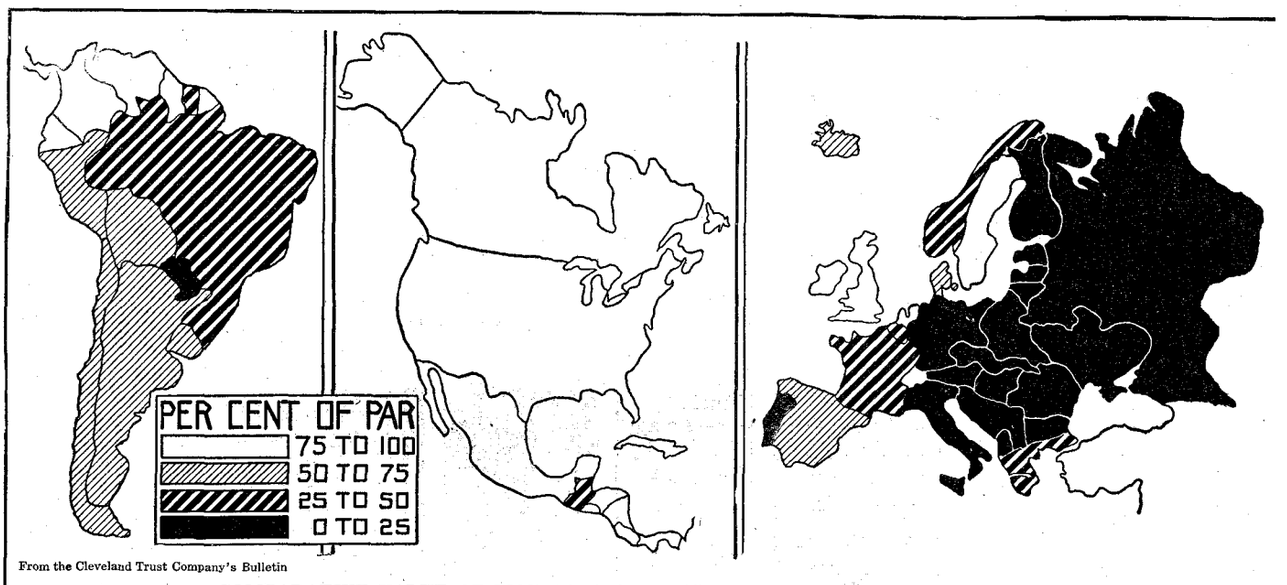

From the Cleveland Trust Company's Bulletin

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF MONEY OF FORTY-EIGHT NATIONS IN OCTOBER, 1921.

HOW TO KEEP EUROPE GOING

THE PICTURE OF CIVILIZED EUROPE falling back into a state of "citylessness, illiteracy and the peasant life," such as Mr. Wells describes, is not a pleasant one, especially when we are reminded by bankers and business men that our own prosperity and the end of unemployment here depend on Europe's ability to buy from us. We have surplus goods to sell, but we also have more money than we need, while Europe is penniless and already heavily in debt to us. While the suggestion to cancel the Allied debts keeps cropping up, it does not seem to have won any wide support, and financial authorities are cudgeling their brains to devise some scheme for stabilizing exchange and getting American capital busy in Europe. Two interesting suggestions made by Frank A. Vanderlip, and the popularity of the ter Meulen scheme abroad make timely a brief outline of some of the plans for helping Europe which are taken most seriously by the press. It might be said here that several important financial papers declare that no purely financial scheme will be of any avail until the European Governments begin to set their houses in order, slow up the presses for turning out paper money, try to make revenues and expenses balance, and reform the political conditions which make investors afraid to put their funds into countries where property rights are insecure, tax methods confiscatory, and police protection uncertain. "Cure Europe's political ills," says *The Wall Street Journal*, for instance, and industry and finance will be in a fair way to take care of themselves.

It is evident to many that the present low value of the franc as compared with the dollar is of less importance than the fact that nobody knows what it is going to be worth from one day to another. So a good many of the plans for helping Europe center around what is called the stabilization of exchange. According to the press correspondents, a conference of bankers will soon be called in Europe to consider the effect of the German reparations payments on exchange, and the United States is likely to be represented, at least unofficially. Because America holds so much of the world's gold—40 per cent. roughly speaking—America alone, declares the London *Times* can "stabilize credit by devising some scheme for financing the nations now hovering on the brink of insolvency." Reflecting the opinion of a number of financial authorities, both here and abroad, the New York *Tribune* remarks:

"Since it would seem impossible to raise to gold par the vast volume of paper currencies, it follows that there must be a refunding in some fashion—in some nations perhaps a repudiation of the paper, allowing it to go to sleep in the pockets of the last holder, even as did our first Continental currency and as did the assignats of Revolutionary France. . . .

"An international congress is required to bring pressure to compel each country to revalue its currency, and thus bring it into some sort of relation to fact. The mark, the franc, the lira, the pound, must have some definite value—if not in gold, then a value based on a composite of the current prices for the principal world commodities."

It has been suggested that exchange could be "pegged" effectively by an international bank which might also issue an international currency based on gold. While several plans for the formation of such a bank have been put forward, that outlined in some detail by Frank A. Vanderlip has received most attention. Mr. Vanderlip's "Gold Reserve Bank of the United States of Europe," with a paid-in capital of $1,000,000,000, would be controlled for the present in America and would use the dollar as a unit. It would establish branch gold reserve national banks in those European countries desiring to join the undertaking. These banks, says Mr. Vanderlip could issue $5,000,000 gold-backed notes "in which the whole world would have confidence and which would be uniform in character throughout

AS YE SOW, SO SHALL YE REAP.

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

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the territory adopting the scheme." This proposition from so eminent an American financial authority is said by Polish representatives here to be "the best news to Poland since the defeat of the Bolshevik armies." In this country it seems "ingenious and fairly simple" to the Philadelphia *Inquirer;* the Columbus *Dispatch* thinks the plan deserves the careful attention of the world's financiers. "Right in theory and workable if a way can be found to raise the capital and to overcome national jealousies," is the way the New York *Journal of Commerce* sums up Wall Street banking opinion. Editorially, *The Journal of Commerce* is skeptical, observing that "there is no cheap and easy way" to correct Europe's political, social and economic troubles "by the establishment of some gilded bank which will do all sorts of impossible things." This paper, *The Wall Street Journal,* and the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* agree that there is much more hope of relief in the more limited ter Meulen and Edge Law bank projects.

Mr. Vanderlip also has a plan for handling the Allied indebtedness to the United States, which totals well over $10,000,000,000. Mr. Vanderlip would insist on the payment of the debt, but he would have it understood that a considerable part of the money received would be "used as a revolving credit fund to be loaned to nations to help them accomplish specific purposes, purposes which we had carefully analyzed and believed to be economically sound and for the general good, purposes which would accomplish substantial and permanent economic and social results. The funds so loaned could in time be repaid." Under such a plan, it seems to Mr. Vanderlip that "the sting of our insistence would be taken away even from the minds of those who to-day see with the least clearness their moral obligation," and "if we convert the debt due to us into a debt to humanity, the whole world will want to see it paid."

While Mr. Vanderlip's debt plan has been regarded favorably in New York banking circles, several dailies point out that he misses the real difficulty, namely, that the European debtors have not the money to pay us, whatever we might intend to do with it. And the New York *Journal of Commerce* adds that if the European nations were in condition to make payments on their debts, American capitalists would be rushing in to invest in their industrial enterprises. In fact, "Europe can have our capital just as soon as she shows a disposition to restore order, balance her national budgets, and meet her obligations." And, we read elsewhere, the Arms Conference is helping Europe to do this by relieving some of the Powers of heavy military expenses.

The ter Meulen bond plan simply provides the machinery whereby under international supervision governments can issue bonds backed by national assets, which their importers can use as collateral in buying essential commodities. The plan is sponsored by the League of Nations and is approved by many bankers and government officials here and abroad.

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JUDGE VAN FLEET IN A LESS SEVERE MOMENT.

He is here shown swearing in Miss Annette Adams, the first woman to be appointed an assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States. The Judge's recent decision sentencing four building material dealers to jail for violating the Anti-Trust Law is hailed as an "emancipation proclamation for the home-builders of the country."

A BLOW AT THE BUILDING COMBINE

A NEW ROAD TO PRISON has been discovered by Federal Judge William C. Van Fleet, of California, who is temporarily sitting in New York City. By sentencing to prison four business men who pleaded guilty to violating the anti-trust section of the Sherman Act, "he rendered a vastly greater service than merely by fining them," thinks the Newark *News.* In addition he created a precedent, for in the thirty-one years that the Sherman Act has been on the statute books, remarks the New York *Times,* "no business man has ever seen the inside of a jail for violating it." The four who received jail sentences were singled out, we are told, because of their activities in preventing competition in the tile and marble industry; "building-trust profiteering," the Boston *Herald* calls it. Judge Van Fleet's action, in the opinion of the New York *Globe,* "will have an immediate and salutary effect upon the tendency to reform shattered price combines. Fines were merely a tax on the bulging pockets of illegitimate business; prison terms are a knife-thrust at its very heart."

Two of the men sentenced by the Federal Judge were presidents of tile and mantel associations, and each of the two others played an active part in his particular association, it is said. "The conviction and sentence of the 'tile-trust' officials," notes the Springfield *Republican,* "is a direct outcome of the Lockwood legislative committee's investigation of the building situation in New York. Under the State law, labor leaders who were found guilty went to Sing Sing, but the guilty contractors and dealers were liable only to fines. There are more teeth in the Federal law." As Judge Van Fleet declared from the bench:

"Ample facts have been adduced showing that the abnormal prices of building materials, as well as the lack of new building construction and the resultant lack of proper housing for the multitudes of human beings in large cities throughout the country, are traceable directly to an interlocking series of criminal conspiracies and combinations in the building trades, of which this case is typical.

"With these practises prevailing in this particular association and with like combinations holding a grip throughout the country upon the various building trades, it is not a matter for surprize that the building industry throughout the great cities of the country has been for several years virtually at a standstill."

The total fines imposed by the Judge upon the four who received jail sentences, and forty-eight other individuals and corporations, amount to about $125,000, notes the Boston *Herald,* "but no fines would count for much as a penalty or as a deterrent by comparison with these terms in prison." As the New York *Evening World* put it:

"By a system of mutual protection and collusive bidding, these tile manufacturers maintained abnormal prices at a time when the high cost of building materials was one of the chief

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obstacles in the way of relieving the housing shortage. They were merciless toward the public. They deserve no mercy from the law. Fines are all in the day's work to men who combine to dictate prices, but there is still a strong prejudice against spending even four months in jail. If that prejudice weakens, lengthen the jail term."

"Public sentiment, when it is reflected how the people have been at the mercy of rent profiteers through the housing shortage, will eagerly back the Court in imprisoning all such offenders," believes the Pittsburgh *Post*. In years gone by, notes The Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

"The public has seen trusts 'dissolved' by the courts under the Sherman Act without being able to observe that the business practises of these trusts were in any appreciable way altered. It has seen fines imposed upon violators of the law, and its conclusion as to that was that men who would violate the law would not at all be above assessing the amount of the fine upon the next transaction they undertook. In other words, the public became convinced there were no 'teeth' in the Sherman Law, and it lost interest in the law except as to whether or not the missing 'teeth' could be put in. Judge Van Fleet has done that for us."

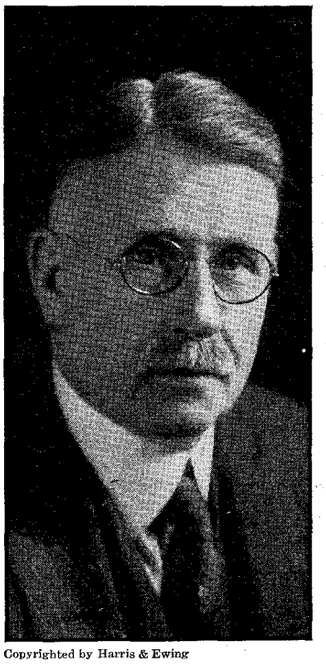
Editors throughout the country opine that the so-called building trust has received, in the words of one of them, a "smashing blow," and that a new era in anti-trust law enforcement is now upon us. As we read in the Baltimore *News:*

"Thirty years ago it would probably have been a sheer impossibility to send a man to prison for organizing business combinations. It was difficult enough to establish at all the authority of the law in such cases, even tho the necessity for some defense of the public interest had become obvious. A law is not merely an inscription upon the statute book; it is also a state of mind, an attitude on the part of public opinion. The statute can be inscribed easily enough; the process of building up the opinion which is necessary to make it really effective is a long and difficult one, and we are just now seeing it brought to completion in the matter of anti-trust legislation.

"The Sherman Act is thus vindicated; but the Sherman Act was only a beginning. A vast deal has been done in other directions, and much must still be done before we shall have adjusted our laws and jurisprudence to the conditions of modern industrial life. The present case is interesting as an illustration of how that adjustment must proceed—not by a sudden introduction of sweeping and unenforceable laws, but by a slow development and growth in the living body of law."

Despite the precedent that Judge Van Fleet appears to have created, the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* asserts that "only a moral victory" has been gained. The Sherman Law has been vindicated, avers this paper, but nothing has been done to relieve the building trades, and through them the public. Continues *The Dispatch:*

"The victory can not be graded higher than a moral conquest. From the practical view-point the victory is hollow, involving nothing more deterring than a severe prison sentence for one man, nominal prison terms for a few others, and the payment of fines from a gigantic profit through illegal practises thoroughly proved in all the trials. Aside from these effects everything remains as before the inquiry. Prices have refused to drop as an admission of wrong-doing and to round out the victory for law; and conditions surrounding the use of building materials are unchanged in practical sense. The housing shortage is as remorseless as before. Exposure of the methods of manipulation and monopolistic guardianship has brought no relief. Buyers are still forced to pay extortionate prices and to give compulsory consent to imposed conditions for the use of materials. Exposure of methods, convictions, pleas of guilty, fines, and even imprisonment, have failed to break up the practises which brought these penalties."



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GOVERNOR REILY.

THE ROW IN PORTO RICO

THE "TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT," as one writer refers to the agitation which has raged in Porto Rico for some months, has now reached the stage where delegations from the island are arriving in the United States to ask President Harding to remove the Governor. He has undoubtedly been guilty of "gross tactlessness," declares the independent New York *Evening Post*, altho it reminds us that in reading the complaints from Porto Rico we must remember that they are the complaints of a party—the Unionist party. This party, says its leader, "demands a régime of self-government." "Out of nineteen Senators all but four, and out of thirty-nine Representatives all but twelve, are Unionists," we are told. In a cablegram to their Washington representative the Unionists make these specific charges against Governor Reily:

"That he removed judicial officers without stating the cause and threatened removal of others.

"That he annulled the 'moral power' of judges by announcing that they would be removed if a decision was rendered 'considered by the Governor unjust.'

"That he pardoned criminals 'to please Socialist leaders,' and that these criminals immediately committed new crimes.

"That he 'directed or permitted' the police to break up a reception organized to greet Antonio Barcelo, President of the Senate and leader of the Unionist Party, 'later promoting the police officer who broke up the demonstration.'

"That he encouraged and rewarded all who offended the majority party.

"That he appointed three departmental heads 'opposed to the spirit of the organic act and to the laws of Porto Rico,' on the recommendation of 'corporations whose Directors reside outside Porto Rico.' "

"A steady stream of complaint has followed his inauguration," notes the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.). Even the staunchly Republican Washington *Post* is of the opinion that "if the usefulness of Governor Reily has been ended by unfortunate occurrences, a change should be made forthwith."

"Governor Reily is a tyrant whose methods of misgoverning Porto Rico can only lead to enmity toward the United States," avers Antonio Barcelo, President of the Porto Rican Senate, who is said to be at the head of the opposition to Governor Reily. As the Governor's secretary writes to the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"This new offensive against Governor Reily, through a channel involving financial interests, one that is more far-reaching than whims of sentiment or diplomacy, has its origin in the operation of Antonio R. Barcelo, leader of the secessionist movement and president of the Unionist party, a relative of whom is at the head of a delegation now in the States on the mission against Governor Reily."

The New York *Herald* (Ind. Rep.), quotes this letter written to Barcelo by the Governor:

"I am sorry, my dear Barcelo, that you still fail to comprehend my business here. You seem not to understand that the old order has changed. I want you to fully understand that I shall never appoint any one to any office who is not an advocate of independence. . . . All my appointments will be made strictly by me, as I do not intend to be hampered or held up."

The Herald congratulates Porto Rico on having "a man who knows why he is in the palace at San Juan, and what he is about."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE pen is mightier than the battle-ship.—*Columbia Record.*

WHAT little of business is left ought to be sound.—*Charleston Gazette.*

HUGHES to the line, let the ships fall where they may!—*Columbia Record.*

ONLY disarmament can sink the world's floating debt.—*Farmville (Va.) Herald.*

THE world craves that peace which passeth all misunderstanding.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE world has now learned that the dogs of war are not a howling success.—*Asheville Times.*

THE reason business conditions are unsettled is because so many accounts are.—*Elizabeth Journal.*

WE can not take our interest out of Europe without taking some interest in Europe.—*Asheville Times.*

POLITICAL junkers have kept war alive; naval junkers will try to end it.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

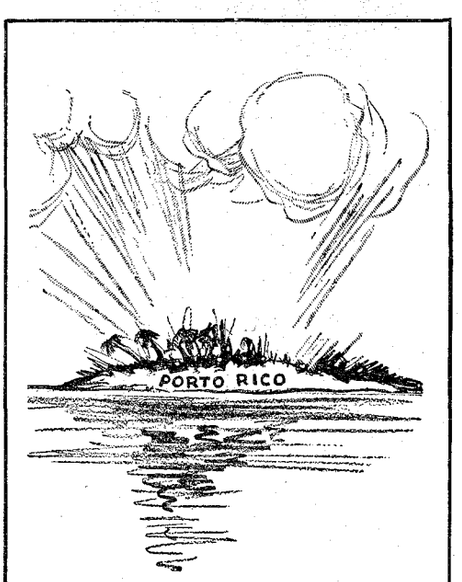
WHEN soldiers are entirely unknown then the unknown soldier will be sufficiently honored.—*Charleston Gazette.*

THERE is poetic justice in the reduction of German currency to what she once said treaties were.—*Dallas News.*

THERE will be about as much giving as usual this year, unless the ten-cent stores run short of stock.—*Detroit Free Press.*

As we understand the tangled Far Eastern question, American business wishes to bring orders out of chaos.—*Tremont Tribune.*

YOU can say one thing for beer as a medicine. You don't find any half-empty bottles standing about on shelves.—*Minneapolis Star.*



THE RILING REILY DID.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

JUST now we are hearing what the nations want, but a little later will learn what they will get.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

OPEN door in China is the front door, and it may be important to settle who carries the key of the back door.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THERE is something strangely suggestive about Judge Landis's contention that Babe Ruth shouldn't make money on the side.—*Fort Wayne News.*

AND now when a doctor speaks of a case, you don't know whether he is talking about the patient or the prescription.—*Pueblo Star Journal.*

THE newspapers tell of the death of New York's champion bootblack. Death, it seems, still loves a shining mark.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE Soviet has issued paper money to the extent of five trillion, seven hundred and fifty billion rubles. That is a dollar and seventeen cents in American money.—*Seattle Argus.*

THE *West Virginia,* America's mightiest battle-ship, has been launched with the prospect of being scrapped in a few months. Best prospect any battle-ship ever had.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

MR. DE VALERA says: "There is no clause in the English proposal which gives us what we want." The only clause which could give him all he wants is Santa Claus.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

OBJECTION is made that public demonstrations at the arms conference are against diplomatic precedent. Perhaps the sort of diplomacy we have been treated to heretofore didn't deserve applause.—*Seattle Times.*

BRITANNIA, briefly, will golden-rule the waves.—*New York Tribune.*

THE big tax issue is settled—all but getting the wherewithal to pay.—*Washington Star.*

ISN'T it funny that the mail robbers never interfere with your monthly bills?—*Asheville Times.*

GERMANY is at least free from the crooks who used to make counterfeit marks.—*New York World.*

THE nations should make peace first and then they should make it last.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

KARL tried two coups and failed; but the Hungarian Government is hoping that his present coop will prove successful.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

NATIONS could safely lose their arms if statesmen wouldn't lose their heads.—*Lansing Capital News.*

NEXT thing somebody will be prosecuted for passing Russian rubles for cigar coupons.—*Seattle Argus.*

SCRAPPING navies is the surest way to put a stop to navies' scrapping.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

CROWDED mourners' benches emphasize the need of speeding up that business revival.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

YOU see, by reducing navies we can save money enough to build far-cruising and heavily armored aircraft.—*Lincoln Star.*

MARSHAL FOCH has gained ten pounds but was probably weighed with his new medals on.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

ALL will yet be well if the open door in China can only be attained without making it a jar.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

DON'T be too optimistic. Congress will find some way to spend the money we save by disarming.—*Boston Post.*

THERE is one consoling thing about a war with Japan. It would be a naval war, and the desk men couldn't wear spurs.—*Waterbury Democrat.*

WHILE agreement at the Washington Conference is not to be expected before snow flies, it is to be hoped for before fur flies.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE rice-growers are putting on a campaign to increase the use of rice. Why don't they start a matrimonial bureau?—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE French say lasting peace hinges on security. Every one who is reasonable must admit that lasting security hinges on peace.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

OVER in the Pacific are two contiguous islands named respectively New Britain and New Ireland. And still we talk of peace in that region.—*Columbia Record.*

IT must be very discouraging to Mr. Hearst, after all the work he has done, to see Japan displaying such an amicable attitude towards us.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

AFTER watching the Army-Navy football game the foreign delegates to the Arms Conference are likely to figure that we don't need any weapons but those we were born with.—*New York World.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST speaks of a "plan for giving every man work to fit his brains." But just think how many people that would throw out of work permanently.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

LORD CURZON'S "PLAIN WORDS" TO FRANCE

A SHARP WARNING to France, by Lord Curzon, Britain's Minister for Foreign Affairs, that if she attempts to pursue "an isolated or individual policy" she will fail in the long run both to injure Germany and to protect herself, throws a brilliant new light on Anglo-French relations. Until Premier Briand made his speech before the Washington Conference, Americans had not particularly noticed the jarring European policies of England and France. Rumors of occasional

DAVID FEELS SAFE.

LLOYD GEORGE (to France): "There's nothing to be alarmed about! What can a million Bavarians do without a single battle-ship?"

—*La Democratie Nouvelle* (Paris)

disputes between the two nations were heard faintly from afar, but when Mr. Briand "spoke right out in meeting" at Washington, we are told, and Lord Curzon "answered back" at a public luncheon in London, then America became a close spectator of Anglo-French differences. Even some English observers concede that France is justified in looking out for herself by her strong right arm, because except for the occupation of the Rhine, her safeguards against German aggression are "nebulous." First there is the League of Nations, which, it is pointed out by British opponents of that organization, was unable even to save Armenia, and in which America has no share and little sympathy. Then, there was the proposed triple compact between Great Britain, France and the United States, which never matured because of the abstention of the United States. Some adverse critics of England say, moreover, that England is much too friendly in spirit to Germany not to cause disquiet if not suspicion in France; and there is the familiar Polish argument that England "would like to see a strong France in Europe, but not too strong; and similarly a strong Germany in Europe, but not too strong." This aspiration of England, in the view of some, is at the root of all the wordy squabbles between France and England arising from their cross-purposes since the armistice, and the verbal climax is reached, we are told, in the speech of Lord Curzon, from which we quote the following:

"In what lies the real strength and protection of our great ally across the Channel? It does not consist in the valor of her soldiers, great as that is. It does not consist in the strength of her armies, potent as they are. It does not consist in the inexhaustible spirit of her people. It does not consist even in the justice of her cause.

"It exists in the fact that the conscience of the world and the combined physical force of the world—and in that I include America—will not tolerate the reappearance in the heart of Europe of a great and dangerous Power which has always rattled the sword in the scabbard and which is a perpetual menace to the peace of the world. We shall convert Germany into a peaceful member of the International Court of Europe only if the great Powers combine not merely to enforce the Treaty but to make it clear that no policy of retaliation or revenge would be tolerated by them, and that they will assist Germany to play her part, provided she shows sincerity and good-will. So long as Great Britain France and Italy hold together I am hopeful of this result.

"The sole question of the recovery of the peace of the world is not the old idea of splendid isolation by any individual power There is not much splendor in isolation, after all. It is harmonious cooperation of Powers as a whole."

This part of Lord Curzon's speech refers obviously, it is said to Premier Briand's address at the Washington Conference, but the British Foreign Minister took advantage of his opportunity to speak also of the situation in the Near East, where France has made a separate treaty with the Turkish Nationalist Government while the Greeks and Turks are still actively at war. In this connection, Lord Curzon said:

"Much more important than the victory of either party is that there should be no victory, but that there should be peace. This

"THE FIRE BRIAND"

LLOYD GEORGE (to Italy): "This wild man from France threatens to reduce Europe to ashes."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

will never be achieved if any one Power tries to steal a march on another and conclude arrangements on its own account. This takes us to a blind alley, a cul-de-sac out of which we shall never get unless the Powers work together with perfect loyalty."

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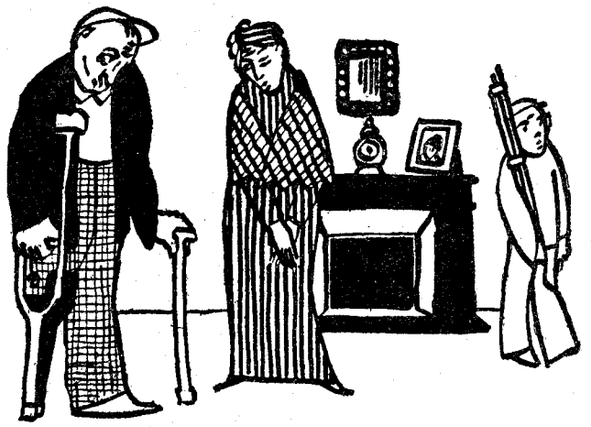
The British Premier's London newspaper, *The Daily Chronicle*, discusses Lord Curzon's speech at length and warns France against the mistake made by Germany of "trusting only to the size of her biceps. Germany did this, and she fell. So would France if she did the same." Reverting to the Paris Conference, this newspaper informs us that:

"Few know, but every one ought to know, that Lloyd George,



A COMMUNIST JIBE AT FRANCE.

THE FRENCH MOTHER'S LAMENT: "The home in France means a disabled father, a son serving under the colors in the Near East, and the youngest getting ready for next year's class of recruits."

—*L'Humanité* (Paris).

if he could have had his way, would have persuaded the Allies to disarm after Germany had disarmed. Had his proposals been accepted they would have marked the definite dethronement of force in our political ideas and the conversion of the world to new ways of thought, and the recent history of the world would have been different. The door is still open, but if France bangs it, frankly we do not know what is to become of old Europe."

Lord Curzon's speech is "a very grave public utterance" and seems "entirely true" according to the Liberal London *Daily News*, which adds:

"The question for Frenchmen is simply whether they are more likely to attain the security which they desire by a policy which haughtily disregards the wishes and even the urgent necessities of their neighbors, or by working in concert with them even at the cost of sacrificing some of the immediate steps which may seem to French eyes necessary to the protection of France.

"The answer admits of no doubt. France alone assuredly cannot keep Germany permanently weak. It is probable that the whole of Europe cannot do that, and it is not desirable, if it could be done."

On the other hand, the extreme Unionist London *Morning Post*, which would be supposedly one of Lord Curzon's supporters, describes his luncheon speech as "unfortunate" and observes:

"The safeguards given to France against German aggression apart from the occupation of the Rhine, were the League of Nations and the triple compact. As the League of Nations could not save Armenia, we do not suppose that the short and rickety arm of Geneva could do much to save France. The triple compact has been dissolved owing to the abstention of the United States. Was that any reason why Great Britain should withdraw?

"The responsible British authorities ought to have assured themselves at the time that President Wilson had behind him the support of the American people and their elected representatives. They blundered on that point, and then on realizing the blunder backed out of the solemn obligation without giving the British and the French peoples any valid excuse for such precipitate action. If France then is acting alone, she is doing so because her friend has deserted her."

The Morning Post declares furthermore that France is not afraid of Germany, and is merely asserting her right to take necessary precautions against a renewal of the horrors of 1914. Another critic of Lord Curzon is the London *Times*, which calls his speech "a defense and an apology rather than a clear statement of constructive policy," and proceeds:

"If we rightly interpret Lord Curzon's veiled allusions, he desired to explain the manifest inadequacy of the foreign policy of the British as being due to the fact that, as the result of the war, the British Government are no longer able to act independently, but form part of a system whose imperfect working is responsible for the irregularities that still trouble the world at large and ourselves in particular."

This famous English daily points out further that on several occasions since the war Great Britain has not acted consistently, and reminds us that to France, not to England, is due the credit of repelling the Red army from the gates of Warsaw.

Altho the first impressions among the Paris press were that Lord Curzon's speech might do harm to Franco-British relations, there was a unanimous second thought as exprest by the Paris *Intransigeant* that "there has been a great deal of violent talk over very little." Nearly all the Paris newspapers endorse Mr. Briand's attitude at Washington, altho the *Journal des Débats*, which is not at all pro-British, criticizes the French Premier for failing to reach an understanding with England about the Angora agreement before he went to Washington. The Paris *Liberté* points out that the recent hostile demonstrations towards France in Italy, however ill-founded, should serve as a warning that Great Britian and France should learn to understand each other better.

It is the view of the semi-official Paris *Temps* that the unity of of policy which Lord Curzon demands has not been preserved by England since the Armistice, and the British Foreign Secretary is reminded that England has repeatedly adopted policies with regard to Russia, Poland, Turkey, and even Germany, in which France could not and did not join, so this important daily wonders whether by unity of policy Lord Curzon means acquiescence by France in all the plans which his Government proposes.

A DAY DREAM FROM HOLLAND.

EUROPE: "Ah, if there were only some one like you, Napoleon, to bring order into my turbulent household!"

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

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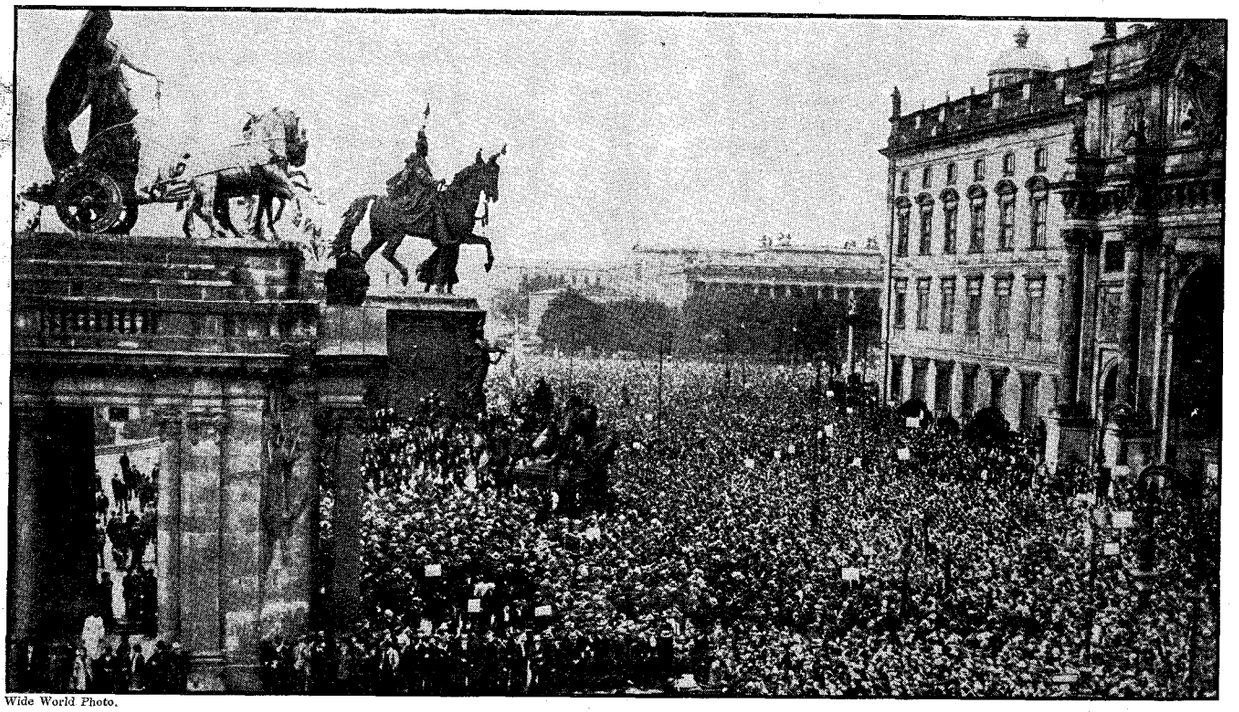

Wide World Photo.

"LONG LIVE THE GERMAN REPUBLIC!"

Following the murder of Matthias Erzberger by the "Monarchist Murder Gang," thousands of German Republican loyalists took occasion to express their fealty to the German Reich and their opposition to Monarchist reaction by endless parades in the larger cities and by massing in public squares to hail speeches asserting and pledging the imperishability of democratic government in Germany. As monarchist and militarist are said to be interchangeable terms in Germany, these public demonstrations have "special significance for the foreign observer."

GERMAN MILITARISM IN BRITISH EYES

WILD AND EXAGGERATED as were the threats and fears of a genuine civil war when Erzberger was murdered by the German Monarchists, and peaceful as is the compromise that has followed this tragic event, it would be erroneous, say some British observers, to pooh-pooh the whole episode as a mere tempest in a teapot, "artificially created by a handful of extremists on either side." The murder, it is recalled, followed bickerings between Bavaria and the Central Government over the latter's determination to fulfil the Peace Treaty. It was described as a political murder hatched by the "murder gang" which had found a safe asylum in Bavaria, and the enemies of Berlin declared that the Republic was in instant danger of overthrow by the Monarchist reactionaries. To sweep away the mass of reaction in Bavaria, Dr. Wirth and President Ebert issued the famous decree of August 29 based on Article 48 of the Weimar Constitution, which states explicitly in its second paragraph that "when public order and security are materially disturbed or endangered in the German Reich, the President of the Reich is empowered to take the necessary measures to restore public order and security, and in case of necessity to have recourse to armed force." As far as the legal aspect of the quarrel between Bavaria and the Berlin Government is considered, Berlin seems to have the right on its side, we are informed by a contributor to the London *Fortnightly Review* (November), who concedes meanwhile that the main interest in the conflict for outsiders is "not so much in the legal and administrative niceties involved, as in the forces operating with more or less of concealment in the background." Europe as a whole is said to have been curious to know whether Bavaria was seriously considering the idea of separating from the Reich, whether there was any immediate likelihood of a Monarchist *coup d'état* and whether the plans for maintaining Germany's military organization were really as formidable as they were often represented. The notion that Bavaria might be detached from the Reich has "long been coquetted with in certain French circles," according to this writer, who tells us that while the Bavarian "may be as cantankerous as he will towards his compatriots over domestic affairs . . . in questions with foreign Powers he is and will remain as good a German as any." The questions of a monarchical restoration and of secretly keeping up a German army, it is said, "grow together in many respects, since it is mainly the same body of men who are striving after these objects." Nevertheless, there are comparatively few German Monarchists who think "an attempt immediately to restore the Empire would be successful" for—

"To be successful the monarchy must either be backed by a sufficient military force or repose upon the willing adhesion of a people which shall have regained the confidence of Europe, and can be trusted to ensure that the restored monarchy, if restored, would be incapable of reverting to its former militarism.

"Whether a Hohenzollern would ever consent to remount the throne hedged round by such restrictions, or whether, if he did, he would do so with any real intention of abiding loyally by the conditions imposed upon him, may well be open to doubt. . . . Since an immediate restoration is both an impolitic and impossible object to pursue, the intention of the reactionaries is to prepare the way by the establishment of a temporary dictatorship, military or otherwise. There are many people who think that this is the ambition of General Ludendorff, and it is certainly significant that this hero of the military party, recently honored by Königsberg University in terms of extravagant chauvinism, should have been taking an increasingly active part in public functions. Nor are members of the Entente likely to be gulled by his recent statements to a correspondent of the *Matin*, in which he ridiculed the feasibility of Germany waging a war of revenge on France, and declared that the real danger is Bolshevism, against which Great Britain, France and Germany should combine."

Important elements in Germany are "consistently and obstinately trying to avoid the fulfilment of their obligations under the Treaty of Versailles," says this British informant, who adds that the exposure of the Erzberger murderers has proved again, if such proof were required, that "many officers of the old army are banded together in associations spread not only over the whole of Germany, but reaching also into adjacent countries."

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SOCIALISTS AND LABORITES IN ITALY

IT IS NOT EASY to say in a word how the Socialists and the Laborites of Italy are differentiated from each other, we are told, nor must it be thought that the Socialist party operates in direct opposition to the Labor party, and that therefore the strength of the Labor party is a safeguard against Socialism. The latter notion lulls some foolish minds in Italy, writes a distinguished authority, Luigi Einaudi, in the Milan *Corriere della Sera*, who says that "hats" predominate in the Socialist party and "caps" in the Labor party. The remark on head-gear means that there are "more organizers in the Labor party and fewer lawyers, professors and philosophers than in the Socialist party." The lawyers and their ilk are said to be "mostly prattlers and people who have chosen the Socialist party as a more expeditious way to a career." On the other hand the Labor party is "composed mostly of secretaries of leagues, of the chamber of labor and of organizers who come from factories and the fields." We read on:

"Some time ago there was a reaction in the Labor party against the traitorous intellectual element which was not sufficiently repressed. After a brief interval, during which the intelligentsia were disbanded, a violent and extreme section reasserted itself and took up with the Socialist movement. The Socialist party is dominated by prepossessions of those directing it who have not properly felt the problem of the workers. The Labor party may easily be blamed for sinning in the opposite direction, by concerning itself only with the concrete problems of the worker. The laborer in town and country may also acquire a certain culture by reading and thus learn by heart the evil teachings of the Socialist creed and become truly impassioned with the idea of immediate and rapid reform in wages, work and moral and intellectual conditions. . . .

"Very numerous among the Socialist party leaders are rich people and those who live on incomes or earnings in the liberal professions. Such as these invent sophisms to demonstrate that there is no contradiction between taxation and taking property without indemnification; also that it is perfectly logical to speak of the Army, of the royal guards and of the nobility as if speaking of another race, while they themselves are all the time living in luxurious apartments with many servants.

"In the Labor party organizers predominate and the leaders here usually derive their incomes from the stipends and proceeds of their offices. Some amass conspicuous sums . . . and it has been reported that one leader got between 50,000 and 100,000 lira in one year. Yet all the time the recipients of such revenue speak, live, and dress as workingmen and are not out of harmony with their environment."

Theoretical tendencies abound in the Socialist party, we are told, because the leaders of it are bred on some few books and periodicals such as they have access to in the universities and in the law courts. They are not prepared to understand the concrete economic problems of the worker. Their desire is to leap suddenly into power, which they fear to do lest they should be expelled from the party or perhaps "because they know instinctively that they would commit many errors." On the other hand the Laborites, it is said, are indifferent to all theoretical matters and confine their interests to lockouts, organization, cooperative societies, etc.

The result is, according to this informant, that in Italy, the leaders of the Socialist party are chiefly concerned with their own political advancement, while the leaders of the Labor party busy themselves most in "seeking millions for cooperative societies, urging public work and drafting law projects in behalf of the working man." He adds that insofar as the Labor party leaders succeed in their enterprises, Italy shows practical Socialism in being. Over these reforms of the Laborites, he tells us, Socialist leaders exult and claim all the credit for having brought them about. Incidentally, it is recalled that about a year ago all the bourgeois and intellectuals among the Italian Socialists aspired to be Lenines and Trotskys, but as events have developed in Russia, such dictatorial ambitions have fast dwindled to the vanishing point.

NORWAY'S FOURTEEN PER CENT. PROHIBITION

WINES AND LIQUORS containing not more than 14 per cent. of alcohol do not free Norway from the prohibition bone of contention, it seems, and many familiar arguments for and against prohibition were heard in the recent Parliamentary elections very similar to those we hear in America. But an argument new to American disputants is the effect prohibition has on export and import trade in Europe, for such wine-producing countries as France, Spain and Portugal are important markets for Norwegian exports, notably fish; and the anti-prohibition cry is that if alcoholic beverages from France, Spain, and Portugal are barred, naturally these countries retaliate by barring out Norwegian fish. The Norwegian press recall that the late government concluded an agreement with France by which Norway undertook to import certain quantities of brandy and strong wines in return for being treated as a most favored country by the French customs authorities. Negotiations with Spain and Portugal are in progress; but meanwhile the Norwegian "wets" find ammunition in the fact that both Spain and Norway have abrogated their most favored nation clauses. The consequence is that Norwegian klipfish sent to Spain and Spanish wines and fruits shipped to Norway are subject to maximum tariffs, which "in the long run will probably be intolerable to both countries." Similar retributive action was lately taken by Portugal, in a quintuple increase of the customs duties on Norwegian products and a considerable rise in the harbor dues on Norwegian ships.

Altho the Conservative elements triumphed in the Parliamentary elections held toward the end of October, and the Rights and the Agriculturists have a clear majority in the new Storthing, various Norwegian editors agree that "the effect of this majority on prohibition in Norway cannot as yet be foretold with any certainty." Nevertheless there are journals which predict that the "drys" will still have a majority in the Storthing because of prohibition advocates among the Agriculturists. Norway's first taste of prohibition was a temporary war measure and the new law which puts a permanent ban on all wines and liquors containing more than 14 per cent. of alcohol is characterized by the Christiania *Morgenbladet* as "a sacrifice designed to secure the prohibitionist vote." On the other hand the chief organ of the Socialists, the Christiania *Social-Demokraten*, declares that prohibition was not an issue in the election. The fact is that the law had been made and it must be supposed that "all parties that joined in bringing about the referendum are agreed that no changes can be made in the prohibition laws without a new referendum." Then "everybody can take his stand on the prohibition question, without regard to other questions." As an indication of the divergence of view on the effects of prohibition, we cite first the conservative Christiania *Aftenposten*, which blames prohibition for spoiling the young, and says:

"A few years ago the young people of Norway were very temperate. Even in the space of time covered by one man's memory an immense advance had been made in the progress of temperance among the young people. This progress has ceased and all because of the prohibition policy."

In sharp contrast to the above, the Government press maintain that just the opposite is the case and that the good results of prohibition will become even more obvious after the first difficult transition period has passed. Says the Stavenger *Aftenblad:*

"We know that prohibition has decreased misdemeanors caused by drunkenness by fifty per cent., despite the fact that no product in any country has received so much advertising lately as liquor in Norway. The result does honor to the power of resistance of the Norwegian people."

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

TO MAKE MANHATTAN ISLAND SIX MILES LONGER

SHALL a great part of New York Bay be filled in so that Manhattan Island may be made larger? To do this would merely be to carry out on a greater scale what has already been done with Governors Island, in the bay, whose size has now been greatly multiplied by filling in the shallows just to the south. That enlargement would be engulfed in the proposed new filling, and Governors Island would cease to be a separate entity. The extension would make Manhattan about six miles longer, and the North and East Rivers would join at a new "Battery" not far from the entrance of the Narrows. The plan is detailed in the following description which we quote from *The Illustrated World* (Chicago):

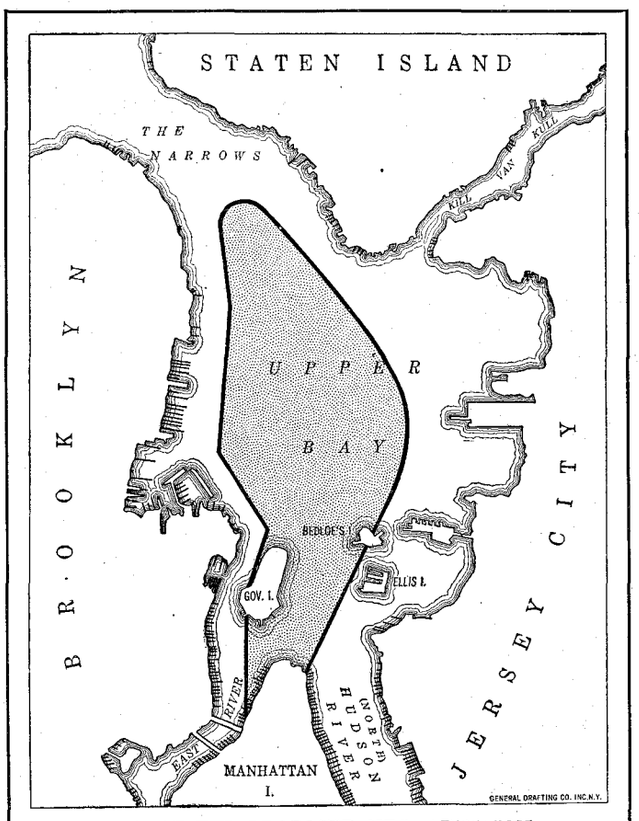
"New York, now credited with being the most populous city in the world, must find more territory. The congestion in certain areas is tremendous. Manhattan Island, Staten Island and Long Island—the last ninety miles in length—would seem to offer sufficient land for even so great a metropolis, but the commercial interests must have certain favored sections for proper operation, and also the problems of getting to and from work are becoming more and more serious. The most up-to-date methods of transportation cannot overcome these obvious drawbacks, and more land is necessary.

"But where is this additional territory to be found? If man has used up all the available resources nature had placed at his disposal, apparently there is nothing to do but get along as best he can. However, it has suddenly occurred to the New Yorker that the land he has been seeking lies at his very door. The map shows that Manhattan Island is a narrow strip of land, about thirteen miles in length and in no place wider than two, lying between the Hudson on the one side and the East River on the other. At the north it terminates at a narrow stream, known as the Harlem River, and on the south at the Battery, overlooking the Upper Bay. Now it is proposed to extend Manhattan out into the bay so as to include about six more square miles and come within close range of Staten Island. Congress, by its passage of the Edge-Ansorg bill, signed by President Harding, has given free rein to New York City to make their great improvement. Plans are already being drawn up to put this permission definitely into effect.

"As an engineering feat the filling-up of this part of the bay will not be a gigantic one. The water is shallow and no exceptional features are involved, at least none that have not already been met and solved by engineering science. The building of a series of great coffer-dams, the pumping out of the stagnant and—it must be confessed—rather dirty waters, the pouring of endless loads of earth and stone upon the erstwhile sea bottom—these are the steps that will constitute the procedure to be taken.

"The 3,840 acres of terra firma thus added to the great city's area will be worth considerably over a million dollars more than enough to pay off the present total indebtedness of the municipality.

"It is proposed to construct a model city on the most scientific pattern compatible with the peculiar needs of the business section on this new land. Every building—if this part of the admirable plan goes through—will be a block square. There will be three, perhaps four, levels. There will be streets in as many tiers or decks. The lowest level will be used for subway and trains; the next higher for heavy auto and truck traffic; the last for light vehicular and pedestrian traffic."



MAP OF THE PROPOSED NEW ADDITION.

Extending six miles down the bay and adding 3,840 acres to Manhattan Island. The value of the land would not only pay for the expense of making it, it is claimed, but would pay off the municipal debt and leave a million dollars for the city treasury. This map faces south, to correspond with the view on the opposite page.

Tunnels will run under this new made land, connecting Brooklyn with Staten Island and the Jersey shore. The water-ways at present separating the three main sections of New York City would be practically bridged by the great fill-in. Accessibility would be assured for any one section with the others. It would take thirty minutes to go from Staten Island to Manhattan by the ferries, and in winter and in foggy weather it sometimes takes hours to make the passage. Further:

"The rail route to Philadelphia would be cut down by ten miles and that from Philadelphia to Boston by twenty. Also, freight is tied up for days on the Jersey side of the Hudson at the present time. It is estimated that the facilities brought about by the improvement would reduce this delay by an average of ten days. As freight terminal charges for this period mount up to two dollars and fifty cents a ton, the saving on many thousand tons of freight is obvious, and naturally the cost of living in New York City—particularly on Manhattan or Staten Island—would be correspondingly reduced.

"An engineering authority says of the fill-in: 'It will give terminals on Manhattan Island for all railroads, thus increasing the radius of centralization. It will give twelve miles of much needed new protected docks; it will open up the vast territory of Staten Island and South Brooklyn for the coming millions, and it will keep the Wall Street zone the permanent logical center of Greater New York forever.'

"Still another advantage to the scheme will be the clearing out of these stagnant waters, for the sewage not only of New York but of the cities all the way up the Hudson finds an outlet here. With the waters narrowed to the width of a mile on either hand, the stream would be deeper and swifter, thus carrying these fever-breeding pollutions rapidly out to sea.

"The Federal authorities are keenly interested in this great project."

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Photo by Brown Brothers

LOOKING DOWN NEW YORK BAY: THE NEW LAND WOULD TAKE IN MOST OF THE WATER IN SIGHT.

Including Governors Island, at the left, and Bedloe's Island, with the Statue of Liberty.

THE MONOTONY OF PERFECT TUNING

"DON'T TUNE THE PIANO; it sounds better out of tune," a modern composer is said to have remarked. That lack of perfect concord may furnish needed variety to music is also the opinion of Professor C. K. Wead of Michigan University, who expresses himself to that effect in *Science* (New York). Prof. Wead quotes a musical trade paper to the effect that a phonograph dealer in Chicago had two similar pianos tuned alike, except that in one of them one string belonging to each set of three that belong to each note was tuned a trifle out with the other two. Then the public was asked which tuning it preferred; a large majority chose the one that was slightly out of tune. "What is the use," the editor went on to say, "of trying to keep a piano in tune when a mistuned one is really liked better?" Professor Wead comments as follows:

"This does not seem to me to involve the question of being out of tune in the ordinary meaning of the term; if a chord is struck two thirds of the strings will sound together in the usual way, tho the accuracy of tuning will be somewhat blurred or masked by the beats due to the other strings.

"But a similar even more marked effect has long been obtained in other ways and has often been proposed by inventors. It is akin to the tremolo which is familiar as a means of expression on many instruments and which in vocal music may be a sign of emotion or even weakness. On the violin a tremolo may come from the rolling of the player's finger along the string, and on mechanical violins from intermittent pressure on the tail piece. Even more closely analogous to the effect in the piano experiment and long known are the results of the 'Celeste' stop on the reed organ that brings into use two sets of reeds which beat slightly with one another; and in the pipe organ of the 'Vox Celeste' or 'Unda Maris' stop that brings on two sets of pipes which beat producing a very few waves per second.

"So the Chicago experiments seem to me to indicate, not that hearers object to having the notes of the piano in tune, but that they welcome a new way of introducing variety, vitality, into piano tone. After the key is struck there comes the loud thud characteristic of the piano sound and then the gradual dying away of the sound; the musician can do nothing with the tone but let it die away till he is ready to drop the damper. The player of most other instruments has considerable control over the loudness of a continued sound and occasionally to some extent over its pitch and quality; this is obviously true of most orchestral instruments, and of the organ with its swell and the harmonium with its 'expression' due to pumping.

"This double control, of loudness and pitch, was realized in the old clavichord and was sought for in the 'Steinertone' patented and built by the late Morris Steinert fifteen or twenty years ago. I have recently learned from the makers that in the reproductions built some years ago by Chickering & Sons under direction of Mr. Dolmetsch 'the clavichord was tuned with one string of each note two or three waves sharper than the others, and on the harpsichord the second unison was slightly sharper than the first.' So the Chicago experimenters and listeners are in good company."

RAIN AND RAINMAKERS

THE ACTIVITIES of so-called "rainmakers" in western Canada and elsewhere have received wide publicity. In an article in *The Times* (London), an account is given of the achievements of one of these; and in *Nature* (London) Dr. Harold Jeffreys comments on what he reads therein. Dr. Jeffreys notes that the method used is not described in detail. A tank filled with unspecified "chemicals" was exposed 25 feet above the ground, and it is claimed that this had the effect of producing eight inches of rain in three months at Medicine Hat, 22 miles away. The theory is that the apparatus draws clouds from other parts to the Medicine Hat district and causes them to precipitate their moisture there. Dr. Jeffreys goes on:

"No direct observations of the motions of clouds are mentioned in confirmation of this theory, tho they should not have been difficult to obtain.

"The official rain-gage at Medicine Hat during May, June and July, the period of the contract, recorded 4.8 inches, which was 1.3 inches below the normal for the station for those months. Further comment on the success of the experiments is unnecessary.

"The financial side of the rainmaker's contract with the Agricultural Association of Medicine Hat is interesting, for the association was apparently prepared to pay him as if 8 inches of rain had fallen.

"Still more interesting is the fact that he was promised $4,000 for 4 inches, and $6,000 for 6 inches. Since the normal rainfall is 6.1 inches, the rainmaker would have been much more likely than not to make a substantial profit even if he had done nothing at all.

"It may be mentioned that at Calgary, Alberta, the rainfall was 3.0 inches below normal; at Edmonton it was 3.1 inches above; and at Qu'Appelle (Sask.), 300 miles to the east, it was 3.85 inches above normal.

"It is also stated that at Los Angeles, in the first four months of 1905, he guaranteed 18 inches of rain, and that his own rain-gage showed 29.49 inches. If this is correct the rainfall must have been extremely local, for the official rain-gage at Los Angeles in those months showed only 14.98 inches. Still, this was 4.4 inches above normal.

"At San Diego, however, which is 200 miles away, the excess was 4.6 inches, and it appears likely that the abnormality at both stations was due to more wide-spread causes than the rainmaker's chemicals.

"Attempts have on many previous occasions been made to produce rain by artificial means, but the results have been uniformly unsuccessful. The reason is not difficult to see. To make the water vapor in the air condense it is necessary to cool the air in some way to a temperature below the dew point. This may be done in two ways. One may cool the air directly, for instance by the evaporation of liquid carbon dioxide or liquid air. This certainly would produce a little condensation; the fatal objection to it is that it would be thousands of times cheaper to distil sea water. The other method is to raise the air.

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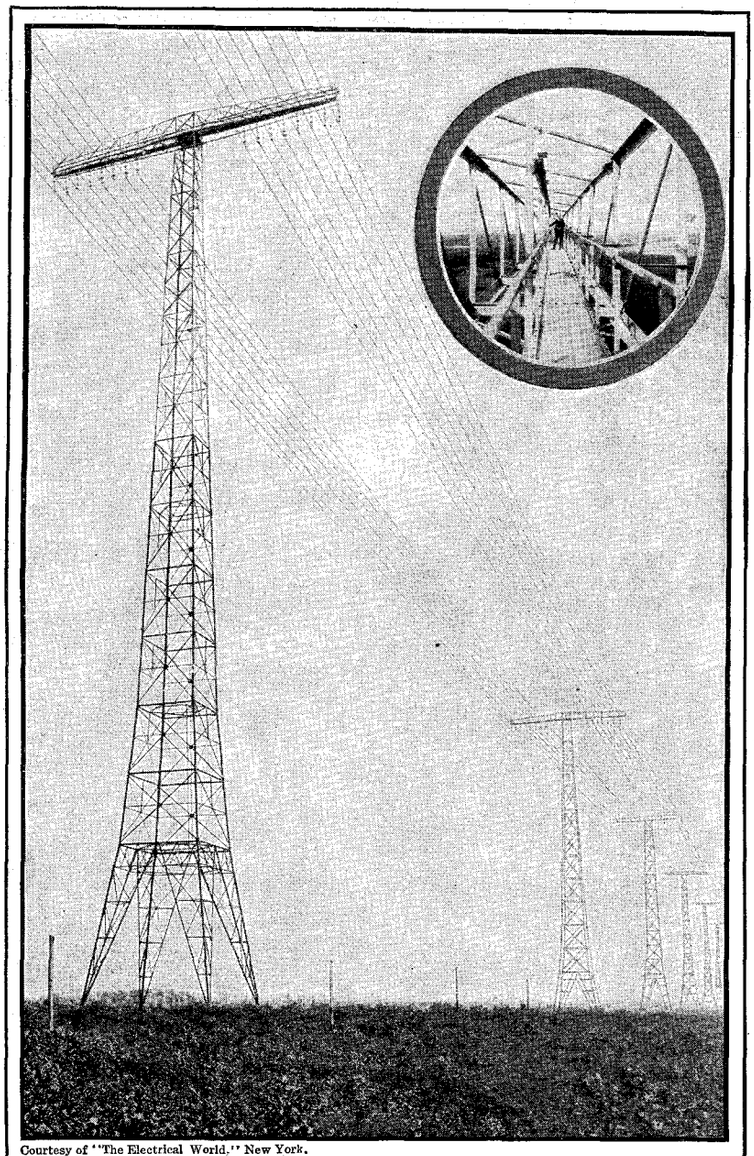
The pressure decreases with height, and to reduce the pressure on a particular mass of air is known to cool it. The difficulty is to raise it enough. To produce an inch of rain over an area of 100 square miles requires the condensation of six million tons of vapor, and to achieve this some hundreds of millions of tons of air must be lifted up.

"The distance it must be raised depends on how nearly saturated it was originally, but it could not be less than a kilometer in ordinary fine weather conditions. We have no source of energy at our command great enough to achieve this.

"It is often suggested that rain may be produced by exploding shells or otherwise agitating the air. The action is compared with that of a trigger, a large amount of energy being released by a small effort.

"An essential feature is, however, overlooked. For a trigger to work, there must be a large supply of potential energy only awaiting release. Precipitation from partially saturated air would require an actual supply of new energy. Therefore a trigger action can not produce precipitation."



Courtesy of "The Electrical World," New York.

ONE OF THE TOWERS. INSET: HALF OF ONE CROSS-ARM.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST AND MOST POWERFUL RADIO STATION.

Its sending range is virtually world-wide. Altho only two rows of six towers each are installed at present the ultimate development will involve twelve antennas radiating from a single point like the spokes of a wheel. Three spokes will be for transpacific communication or radio-telephone purposes to Europe. Another group of three will be for South America, and each of the remaining spokes for England, France, Germany, Sweden, Denmark and Poland respectively. The towers are 410 ft. high and 1250 ft. apart. The cross-arms are 150 ft. long and support sixteen parallel conductors. It is on Long Island, about 70 miles from New York.

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST RADIO STATION

PRESIDENT HARDING opened on November 5th the central station of the Radio Corporation of America, asserted by the company's engineers to be the most powerful so far constructed. Seated at his desk in Washington, the President prest a key and an automatic sending device began to send out an official message to receiving stations in twenty-nine countries. Within a few minutes replies were received from England, France, Norway and Italy. The station, we are told by *The Electrical World* (New York), is near Port Jefferson, Long Island, about seventy miles from New York. The site covers ten square miles, and when completed the station will resemble a huge wheel with twelve spokes, the power house and sending station forming the hub, while each set of antennas, mounted upon six towers, will form a spoke. At present only two sets of towers have been erected, each 410 feet high, while the cross-arms are 150 feet long. We read on:

"A sending speed of 100 words a minute is possible with each unit, so that when the entire installation is completed twelve different messages may be sent simultaneously, each at the rate of 100 words a minute. The transmitting range of the station is virtually world-wide, preliminary tests having been heard in all parts of Europe and in Australia, South America and Japan. The station is to be operated by remote control from the New York office of the corporation, over wire lines built by the forces of the New York Telephone Company.

"The receiving station is at Riverhead, L. I., sixteen miles away. No operators are stationed there either, the signals being automatically transferred to wire lines and received at the New York office. The action is simultaneous from the time the signals are transmitted abroad, picked up by the aerial, to the moment of actual transcribing by the receiving operators in New York at the central traffic office, 64 Broad Street.

"The formal opening of the station took place before about 400 visitors who had been brought from New York by the Radio Corporation on a special train. There were present a large number of men prominent in electrical and governmental circles.

"In the absence in Europe of Edward J. Nally, president of the corporation, the guests were addrest by Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Young said at the opening exercises 'that America now stood in the van of the world in radio communication, but that only courage, skill and the use of financial resources would continue to keep her there.

"'England has taken advantage, and properly, of her geographical position to control European cable lines, and America should follow the same method,' said Mr. Young. 'With the construction of this station America becomes the center of radio communication. Poland has contracted with us for a station there, and we have just come from Europe, where an agreement was made with French, British and German representatives that the station to be built in Chile shall be jointly owned and operated. Another station is proposed for Brazil, and still more will be built in South America as the need arises. Of all these, Radio Central will be the center.'

"Mr. Young gave great credit to the engineers and executives of the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, the Western Electric Company and the United Fruit Company for their aid in working out commercial, financial and technical problems. He announced that these companies all had agreed to turn over to the Radio Corporation all inventions dealing with radio for a period of twenty years so that the progress of American-controlled radio would not be hindered by any patent litigation whatever."

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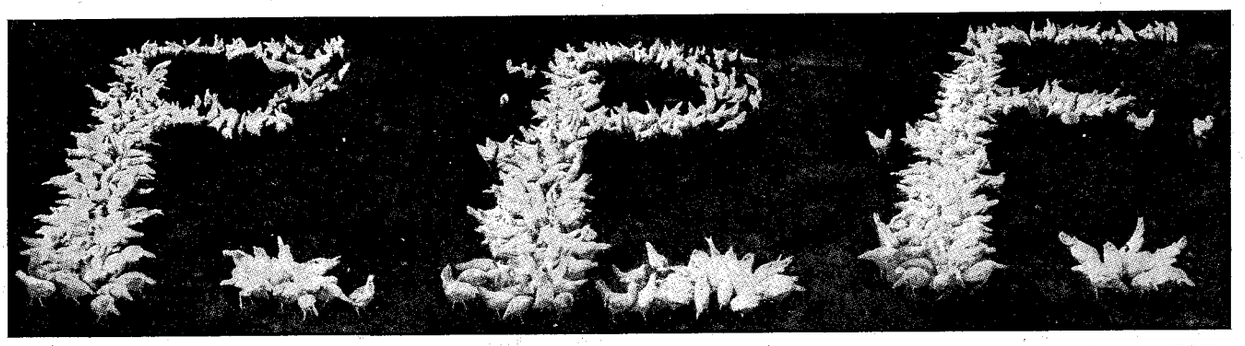

MUCH SKILL IS REQUIRED TO GET HENS TO ARRANGE THEMSELVES SO REGULARLY IN ALL PARTS OF THE DESIGN.

WHY HIGHWAYS "BLOW UP"

UPHEAVALS IN CONCRETE ROADS, sometimes causing serious accidents, may occur where no expansion joints or equivalent devices are provided, says a writer in *Concrete* (Detroit). Many road-builders, he tells us, have come to disregard expansion and consider contraction only as a source of breakage, necessitating joints. Expansion, it appears, is not to be disregarded, however. He goes on:

"On a concrete road near Wichita having no expansion joints, a serious buckle occurred at the top of a long vertical curve. The part which raised was seven feet on one side, and eight feet on the other, and raised twenty-two inches shortly after the break occurred. A touring car driven at a high rate of speed, in turning out and attempting to miss this obstruction, turned over and a woman and child were very seriously injured.

"The instance suggests the value of placing steel dowels across the construction joints. These are now being used in several States, and usually consist of five three-quarter inch round plain bars about five feet long, embedded for half their length in the end of the slab at the close of the day's run. The next morning the projecting ends are soaped or oiled, or sometimes wrapped in tar paper, to prevent bonding of the concrete in the second slab to the rods. Thus, the rods are solidly embedded in the end of one slab, but are free to move slightly with longitudinal expansion in the adjoining slab.

"This design is used in Indiana and in Los Angeles County, California, where the range of temperature is quite extreme. None of the Los Angeles pavement so built has expansion joints.

"The present practise of the Pennsylvania State Highway department is to provide a joint filled with premolded, compressible material at intervals of not over 100 feet. Joints are also especially located at the beginning and end of all curves, both horizontal and vertical. As the topography of Pennsylvania compels frequent curves in the highways, this means that the expansion joints are frequently at much closer intervals than 100 feet. The fact that Pennsylvania highways are uniformly reinforced may have some bearing on the fact that they have had no serious upheavals due to expansion. It is reported from Pennsylvania expansion does occur in the warm weather and that it is not uncommon to find the slab on one side of a joint heaving perhaps as much as one inch above the adjacent slab. This is not a serious matter, as it occasions no danger to traffic.

"Similar reports are received from other States, such as Colorado, Washington, etc., where it is the practise to provide true expansion joints at intervals from 30 to 50 feet."

Upheavals are rare, even in concrete roads built without expansion joints, when steel dowels have been used across construction joints. When expansion occurs, the concrete is under compression, which may be rather high in extreme cases. If there is a joint or a crack where this compression may be localized and the crevice is not exactly at right angles to the surface there is a tendency for the slabs to buckle at such a point. If the concrete is good it should not shatter under compression, nor crush above the steel dowels. The joints cost something extra, but——

"It is pointed out, however, with the increasing amount of concrete pavement being built, if provision is not made for expansion, a proportionate number of upheavals due to expansion may be expected. Some of these may occur at points distant from a town or any point of quick communication. Such an upheaval as that at Wichita, Kansas, might cause a serious accident before the authorities could warn traffic."

HENS IN GRAPHIC FORMATIONS—Letters and designs formed by massed men in camps, or by pupils in schools, are familiar, but similar figures composed of poultry are something of a novelty. *The Poultry Item* (Sellersville, Pa.) presents the accompanying picture of the initials P. P. F. formed by single-comb white Leghorns, and taken at the Pennsylvania Poultry Farm, Lancaster, Pa. We quote the following comments from *The Guide to Nature* (Sound Beach, Conn.):

"Designs made with human beings were a comparatively easy task, as the actors were under orders and would 'stay put.' But this poultry farm excels us, if the owners can make a white Leghorn hen stay for half a minute where she is put. Another thing that interests us in this unique photograph is the fact that the hens are so evenly distributed over the letters. We suppose the design was marked out with food attractive to these restless birds, but that does not solve the problem. According to our experience with white Leghorns, in such conditions they would pile themselves together two or three deep in one spot, eat that place clean and proceed to clear up another without the slightest hesitation. We therefore offer our appreciation of the photographer's technique, and feel sure that even the professional artist will recognize the difficulties that have been so perfectly overcome. In regard to the docility of the hens, we are speechless."

HOW LONG CHILDREN SHOULD SLEEP — Children who have become tiresome are probably only tired, suggests a writer in *The California State Journal of Medicine* (San Francisco). No child nutrition worker, says this paper, citing the U. S. Public Health Service, can hope to get satisfactory results without insisting on enough sleep for her charges. Besides damaging the nervous system, late hours cause "sleep hunger" and make children fidgety. The Service commends the following precepts just issued by the London County Council:

"School children aged four years need twelve hours' sleep a day; aged five to seven, eleven to twelve hours; eight to eleven, ten to eleven hours; and twelve to fourteen, nine to ten hours. Children grow mainly while sleeping or resting; do you want yours to grow up stunted? Tired children learn badly and often drift to the bottom of the class; do you want yours to grow up stupid? When children go to bed late, their sleep is often disturbed by dreams and they do not get complete rest; do you want yours to sleep badly and become nervous? Sufficient sleep draws a child onward and upward in school and in home life; insufficient sleep drags it backward and downward. Which way do you want your child to go? Tiresome children are often only tired children; test the truth of this. That a neighbor's child is sent to bed late is not a good reason for sending your child to bed late; two wrongs do not make a right. Going to bed late is a bad habit which may be difficult to cure; persevere till you succeed in curing it."

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CHRISTINE NILSSON

ONE NAME, so long as the Metropolitan Opera endures, will stand out beyond all the others who have filled its walls with song—Christine Nilsson. It was she who sang *Marguerite* on the opening night, October 22, 1883, and anniversaries must always name her. To hear that she has just died at Copenhagen brings that early date back for many

THE RIVAL OF PATTI.

Nilsson was aided in her triumphal career by the fact that she was a violinist as well as a singer.

devotees of opera, tho other stars hold her throne at present. Nilsson may not have been the equal of Patti, but she was her most formidable rival in the seventies and eighties. She came to this country first in 1870, when Patti, who was remembered as a child wonder, had disappeared into foreign lands, which were much more remote than now. Nilsson was here often in the following decade while Patti was winning European laurels, and she had acquired a firm hold on her public when Patti returned in the early eighties to challenge her position. She also held the strategic position at the new Metropolitan while Patti continued at the old Academy of Music. Nilsson was another "Swedish Nightingale," but her vogue fell somewhat short of Jenny Lind's, perhaps because America had grown more sophisticated in music. Four New York papers pay their tribute to the dead prima donna on the editorial page, the New York *Evening Post* pointing to the fact that the lands of song are not always of the South:

"We are apt to associate a good voice with the sunny climate of Italy, but it is a singular fact that three of the most famous American singers—Annie Louise Cary, Lillian Nordica and Emma Eames—came from Maine, our only State where sugar-cane cannot be grown, while Geraldine Farrar's ancestors also came from that State. In Europe we find, at the opposite extreme from Italy, a cold country which gave the world two world-famed singers, Jenny Lind and Christine Nilsson. Each was called 'the Swedish Nightingale' by her admirers. Lind was twenty-three years old when Nilsson was born. Both were of humble parentage, both worked hard and long to attain their eminence—a hint to the thousands of our girls who seem to think that a popular coach can prepare a young singer in three months for operatic triumphs. The career of the two Swedish Nightingales emphasizes the fact that great singers are usually made as well as born—altho Patti and Melba apparently contradict this statement.

"Like Sembrich, Nilsson was greatly aided in her triumphal career by the fact that she was a musician as well as a singer. As a little girl she earned her living by playing the violin at dances, and at one time she played a violin concerto by Berwald in a Paris concert. Indeed, for some time she hesitated whether she should give her life to the violin or to singing.

"Her operatic triumphs are still fresh in the memory of music lovers. She came to America in 1870 and again in '73, '74 and '84. She was admired equally in Italian, French and German operas; perhaps her best operas were 'Traviata,' 'Lucia,' 'Lohengrin,' 'Don Giovanni,' 'Faust,' and 'Hamlet,' in which she created the part of *Ophelia* at the request of Ambroise Thomas himself. Colorature and passionate dramatic expression were not her strongest points, but her voice was singularly pure, rich and sweet. Concerning her *Violetta* in 'La Traviata' Sutherland Edwards wrote: 'She seemed to die, not of phthisis, aided and developed by dissipation, but of a broken heart, like *Clarissa Harlowe*, or like that Shakespearean lady who never told her love. Mlle. Piccolomini's *Violetta* was a foolish virgin; Mlle. Nilsson's a fallen angel."

The World gives us a hint of the changed time and changed manners. A prima donna walks our street to-day unnoticed by the crowd, but does a popular pugilist? The following strikes the note of wonder:

"With the death of Christine Nilsson there passes a great European operatic soprano of the last generation who was in a peculiar sense a public favorite in this country. Do New Yorkers nowadays pelt prima donnas with flowers as they drive through the streets? Perhaps it is a less emotional age, possibly famous sopranos are relatively more numerous. But certainly the two visits to the United States of this second and last of the 'Swedish Nightingales' in 1873 and again in 1882 were popular triumphs, the memory of which is still vivid.

"Christine Nilsson followed the traditionally romantic path to fame—the gifted child of poor peasants, singing at village fairs and rising to be the world's queen of song. Was her voice unmatched not only in her time but in ours? The phonograph will dispose of such questions for future generations, but for us there is only the enthusiastic testimony of our opera-going forbears. Whether Mario was greater than Caruso, whether Grisi and Jenny Lind and Nilsson outshone Metropolitan stars of the later period, remains in the domain of conjecture.

"But at least the death of Nilsson will convey a sense of personal loss to an older race of New Yorkers in spite of the length of years since she had left the stage."

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Those interested in musical history will read with pleasure this evocation in the New York *Herald:*

"At the opening of the Metropolitan Opera House, on the night of October 22, 1883, one of the great events in the operatic history of this city, Mme. Nilsson had already a high place in the regard of not only the fashionable attendants in the opera boxes but of the crowds who struggled for seats in the upper galleries whenever it was announced she was to sing. An interesting phase of this devotion to a great singer, and one which seems to indicate New York's loyalty to a favorite, was that at this memorable opening performace she was no longer in her prime, she was in fact forty years of age, and her voice and her artistry had both begun to show that they had not withstood the wear of time.

"'Faust,' in which she could appear to the best advantage, was chosen as the opening opera. She had recreated the character of *Marguerite* when the opera was remodelled for its Paris production, and her voice and skill had contributed not a little to the popularity of this masterpiece of Gounod. The critics report that the performance aroused little enthusiasm until Mme. Nilsson sang the scintillating waltz song in the garden scene. This was received with a storm of applause. Flowers were rained upon the singer from the boxes, and in the midst of the rich offerings of bouquets was a velvet casket enclosing a wreath of gold bay-leaves and berries. The name of the donor was not given, the gift bearing only the inscription 'In commemoration of the opening of the Metropolitan Opera House.' This was perhaps the greatest triumph of her artistic career."

ART IN THE HINTERLAND

WHEN THE GERMANS ENTERED ST. QUENTIN and carried away the collection of pastel portraits by Quentin de Latour, people outside France wondered why the work of so precious a master should not be kept at the French capital. One reason was that St. Quentin was the native place of the artist, and so entitled to be the custodian of his work, and another was that it is the policy of France to cultivate its provincial museums. France, being a bureaucratic government, looks after many things that in our land are left to the benevolence of individuals. Mr. Huntington's recent purchase of Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" is a case in point, for this great work along with Mr. Huntington's other priceless books and art works are destined for the permanent enjoyment of the people of California. England might have cause for grief, thinks the New York *Evening Post*, if she had merely "lost her $728,000 treasure to New York City, already rich in art." As it is:

"To lose it to California, which is trying hard to build up the Crocker Gallery in Sacramento and the galleries left by the San Francisco and San Diego expositions, should seem less of a hardship. California has an active native school of painters and sculptors and the exposition showed that their work is popularly appreciated.

"In one recent year, 1916, seven art museums were established in this country. Whereas thirty years ago a report to the French Government upon American art listed no galleries beyond the Mississippi and but four beyond the Alleghanies; now they are springing up in every section. Even the South, as the recent opening of the Brooks Museum in Memphis reminded us, is being invaded. It is possible that some museums are an artificial growth. In the spirit in which Cleveland and Detroit, Seattle and Tacoma, Birmingham and Atlanta compete for population and manufactures, one city may decide that its neighbor's erection of a fine marble gallery to wait for art windfalls challenges it to build one twenty feet longer. But the spirit is usually one of genuine esthetic enthusiasm.

"If the community appears to have little taste for fine art, the founders of its museum can employ Haydon's answer to those who decried English taste. Give the people a chance to view fine works, he said, open galleries and classes in design, as on the Continent, and see. Nor need regional museums wait for such exceptional riches as bequests from millionaires. Just as poor men of taste and discernment can build up collections of valuable first editions, museums can use slender incomes to obtain the work of men more promising than prominent and to acquire objects which time multiplies in value."

PAINTING WITH LIGHT

"TRANSFORMATION SCENES" were the *pièces de resistence* of the old pantomime and burlesque. The unfolding rose would reveal the coryphée. People might like to believe they were deceived, but it is hard to think one couldn't, even on the gas-illuminated stage, "see the wheels go round," if one looked sharp. Science has finally brought it about that the quickness of the electric switch deceives the eye. What first appears to be a rocky grotto merges in an instant into a sylvan lake, and no wheels go round. This is the miracle revealed in Madame Pavlowa's recent season in a new ballet called "Dionysus" with the effect described produced by the invention of a young Russian refugee, Nicholas de Lipsky. Interviewed by P. J. Nolan for *Musical America*, Mr. de Lipsky reveals how simple are the causes which produce so remarkable a result:

Photograph by Edward F. Townsend.

NICHOLAS DE LIPSKY.

Who has put into operation a new principle of light, color and design in the theater.

"'It is merely an arrangement of lights and colors,' he explained, when asked about it; and, taking the visitor into his studio, he showed him a small sketch done in pale red and blue colors which overlapped each other and ran riot in broken lines. It resembled a crudely designed combination of the 'Dionysus' scenes, a jumble of rocks and trees.

"'Look at it through this!' he enjoined, holding out a sheet of red gelatine.

"Behold! the trees had vanished, the crudities had disappeared, the sketch was admirable in its order and design. Under the red transparency only the precipitous rocks and canyons of the first 'Dionysus' scene were revealed.

"'Now see it through this!' and he held up a blue transparency.

"There, on the same sketch, was revealed the placid lake scene

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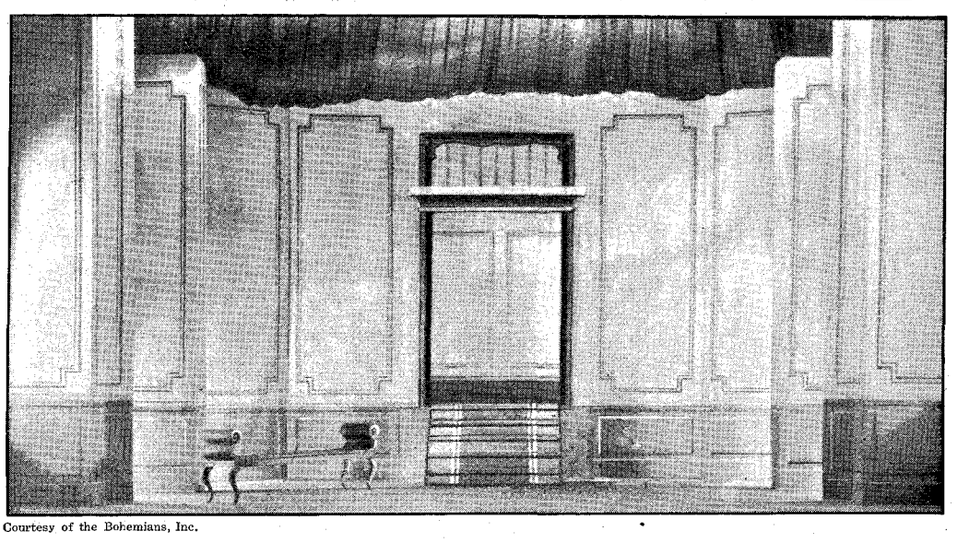
with the overhanging trees, and not a trace of the rugged mountain country.

" 'That's the whole thing!' he exclaimed. 'That's all that happens in the theater.'

"The two sketches are painted on the one canvas and are then separated by the use of lights which obliterate the tones in one or the other. Very simple it all seems; and yet, Mr. de Lipsky says, it is exceedingly complex in the study required for the proper choice of colors for these sketches. 'The whole principle is to secure true harmony between light, color and



Courtesy of the Bohemians, Inc.

UNDER THE RED RAYS.

A scene in the Greenwich Village Follies presents this warm interior. The effect devised by Mr. de Lipsky is a partnership between paints on canvas and light from the wings.

design,' is his explanation. He began the investigation of this subject in Russia some years ago, he says. He was then an art student in the Imperial Arts Academy of Petrograd; and one of his earliest recollections is of observing the effect which changing hues produced upon a scarlet sash, and seeing that beneath a red light its tones vanished, and that beneath a blue light it became black. In order to study the scientific principles of the operation of light, he entered the Polytechnic in Petrograd. Then came the war, and the revolution, and he was obliged to leave the country. He went to England, and there began to design scenery, and in October, 1920, he came to America."

The same thing seems to have been done even more elaborately in London by another Russian named Samoiloff, who not only changed his mise-en-scène, but the costumes worn by his actors. In the London correspondence of the New York *Times* we read:

"The wonders accomplished in transforming scenes, costumes and actual figures from one period of history to another by a mere change of light on the stage of the Hippodrome has set all London talking. In a revue now playing there is a scene representing a very modern damsel sighing for her lover in a frowning mountain pass. She sings, the echo answers and the audience is beguiled by the sweet sentimentality of the situation.

"Then behind the scenes somebody does something and everything is altered in a flash. The grim mountains become a Hindu temple, the frowning rocks melt into sands and palms, and the tall, slender young woman turns into a stout Indian maiden. It has all been brought about by a change in light, by the manipulation of more than one hundred different switches at the same moment, and the audience is carried back three thousand years and from one continent to another. Every detail is transmogrified, and the girl, who was clad conventionally in a yellow artificial silk blouse with blue facings, and a rust-red golf skirt, appears now with her bust draped in white, embroidered in black and brown, with her waist unclothed and her trousers-skirt pale cream with a graceful figured pattern.

"An Oriental scene follows, with the customary dances. Men and women in all the finery of the East enter and weave in and out in the mazes of the ballet. The lover comes on, to all appearance robed in the loose white garments and the trousers of certain castes of Hindus. The action grows fast and furious; the heroine is threatened by a rival; she runs to the hero for protection, and as he clasps her to his arms some one throws those switches again.

"Back goes everything to the mountain gorge, and a very modern young man in a brown lounge suit of unexceptionable cut is seen embracing the young woman in the crowd of equally modernly dressed people."

Here the changes of costume seem to create the greatest curiosity and these effects have been thus accounted for by Mr. Samoiloff:

" 'It's merely a matter of establishing and utilizing a harmony between light, line and color. Is it new? Well, all the elements of it have been known for years; I have merely brought them together and worked them out scientifically and systematically. Do you remember, for instance, the postcards we had as children, which showed one inscription in one light and another in another? Well, that's part of it. Then during the war we heard a lot about "dazzle" and camouflage, and how a few apparently random lines of paint would alter to the distant observer the shape of the outline of a vessel. That's part of it, too. I have merely worked along these and similar lines until I got the results I wanted'

" 'But the girl's skirt and blouse in the mountain scene seemed to be of solid color and heavy material while in the Hindu scene they were quite flimsy and covered with embroidery. How about that?'

" 'That's quite simple,' replied M. Samoiloff. 'To the colors I use in the mountain scene I applied two methods of analysis. First, I took their spectra; then I analyzed the paints used chemically. From the spectra I found into what colors the first would split up by the application of the proper kind of strong light, and by chemical analysis I discovered that a great variety of substances had been used in the original paints and colors to produce the original hues. Take, for example, several pieces of red material; they will seem to match exactly, but chemical analysis will show that one contains radium bromide, another phospherine or zinc, and a third no special chemical at all. In ordinary daylight they look exactly alike, but when I begin to throw my specially prepared lights upon them they change in different ways according to the chemicals they contain. When you have worked this out very carefully, as I did, it will be quite simple for you to make a plain blouse look like a mass of embroidery.

" 'Perhaps you noticed in the Oriental scene three of the dancers who seemed to be clothed in quite different ways; one looked as if she were wearing merely a skirt, another was draped to her shoulders, and so on. Yet when the light was changed all three were found to be clad in modern gowns, the only difference between them being the colors of their costumes. It's really merely an application of the knowledge of how light affects colors.' "

Mr. de Lipsky exhibited his art also in the Greenwich Village Follies, whose two scenes we are able to reproduce here. Those acquainted with photography will realize the difficulties attending any reproduction of these scenes. A few personal words on the inventor are given in *Musical America:*

"Mr. de Lipsky, who was born in Petrograd, was an officer in the court of the Czar when the revolution broke out in Russia, and was assigned, with other members of the corps, to the defense of the British Embassy. For his services on that occasion he received the British Distinguished Service Order. He was later arrested and told that he would be shot; but he escaped during the night and made his way to Odessa, and thence to Constantinople."

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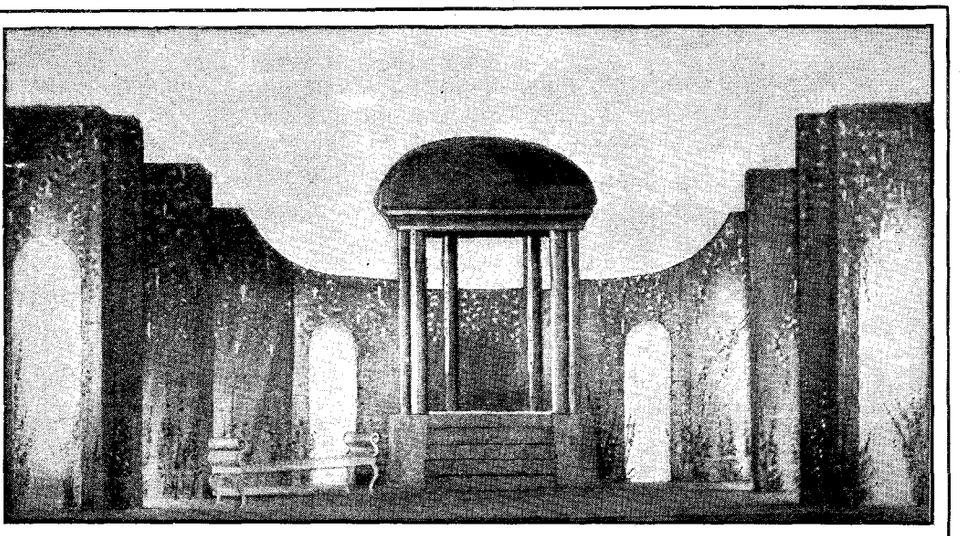
BOLSHEVISM FATAL TO SCIENCE

"IF TOLSTOY HAD LIVED, he would have been one of us!" so Trotzky is reported to have remarked to the sage's daughter, Countess Tatiana. But the Countess had her doubts, and so Trotzky let her sister remain in prison and took no steps to help repair the damage to the Tolstoy home, Yasnaya Polyana, now falling into ruin through depredations of the Commissars. This shrine, which even the Bolsheviki pretended to venerate, seems to be a symbol of the disregard shown by the now dominant power in Russia to the whole intellectual fabric of that nation. Russian scientists, refugees from Soviet Russia, recently held a conference in Prague, and passed a resolution protesting against the mistreatment of their colleagues who are still remaining in their native land. No one has described their tragic case more graphically and sympathetically than M. Restortziff, himself a former professor and a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences. In an article published in the *Sovremenniya Zapiski* (Paris) he writes:



THE BLUE RAYS WORK THIS MIRACLE.

The change from the scene opposite is effected by merely switching the lights from red to blue.

"I get from time to time letters from refugees from the Bolshevik paradise, where the arts and sciences are flourishing, from my teachers, colleagues and pupils. And each letter contains first of all a list of those who have perished, with uniform notations: 'died of hunger', 'shot,' 'committed suicide'—dozens of names, one greater than the other, dozens of images of self-sacrificing workers in the field of science and education, professors—idealists, who bore their cross of apostles of knowledge. Their life was not easy, and their death was supremely tragic. They were pariahs under the old régime, and they remained pariahs in the Bolshevik paradise. Their ideals of liberty and their seeking after truth were not compatible with the sad reality of Russian reaction—the Black under the Czar and, even to a greater degree, the Red at present. But one must give the old régime its due: it was no friend to the professors, and it made things very hard for many of them, but it never reached that Herculean extent of oppression and lawlessness which characterizes the rule of the Bolshevik commissars. The unanimous opinion of all my colleagues who have escaped from Russia is: Messrs. Kasse, Shwartz, Delianoff (Ministers of Education under the Czar) are mere children in comparison with any commissar of Bolshevik education. Never did it come into the heads of the Ministers of the old régime that it is possible to execute without trial a scientist of note, just because somebody denounced him to the authorities, as was done by the Bolsheviki in the case of the well-known Slavist, Professor Florinsky of the Kieff University, and with that mild, truly Christian man, in the best sense of this term, the historian of the Church, Prof. I. D. Andreyeff of Petrograd University, who was shot in Eletz. Never before did they disorganize the system of education so ignorantly, so impudently, so barbarously, as during the encumbency of the 'enlightened' dictatorship of Lunacharsky (Commissar of Education). . . .

"It is not to be wondered at that in that atmosphere the men of science are dying one after another, not so much of hunger as of complete nervous exhaustion; are committing suicide, as was the case of the noted Moscow jurist, V. Khvestoff, the Moscow philosopher, Victoroff, and the celebrated mathematician Liapunoff, my colleague in the Academy of Sciences. It is not surprizing that all who can do so flee at the first opportunity, knowing beforehand that they will encounter there, whither they flee, poverty, disdain, or at best cold indifference. There are among them men of venerable age, celebrated scientists, as N. P. Kondakoff, men in the prime of life, as D. D. Grimm, and young men with their enthusiasm and thirst for knowledge, who are in despair over the state of their native culture and education. Never has the world witnessed such a terrible spectacle. And the Bolsheviki send triumphant radio messages after that: 'Never before did science flourish so richly in Russia, as now, never before have scientists had such an easy life, and since the time of the Medici the world has not seen a government which was so solicitous of the progress of science and art as the Soviet government is.' . . . Why are the universities empty in that paradise of education? Why are thirty of the sixty chairs in Petrograd University vacant? Why is it that at the Medical Academy, so necessary to the Bolsheviki, who are struggling so hard against spotted typhus, forty-five chairs are vacant and not a single physician will be graduated next year? Why? Probably because it is impossible to live in that heavenly environment.

"Those who have succeeded in escaping from Russia may yet some day return thither, or perhaps may be able to labor for science and education in their exile. Not all hopes are lost yet. Western Europe may at last understand that it is criminal to dissipate the vital forces of a great people and that the cultural solidarity imperatively demands that they be supported and safeguarded, and an opportunity to work be given to these fragments of Russian culture. But those will not come back who have gone to, let us hope, a better world, have gone with outraged souls and in dark despair."

The Soviet government, on the other hand, insists that it is doing all it can for the men of science. The Commissar of Education, Lunacharsky, in an interview with press representatives, denied that the status of scientists was worse than that of other citizens. He said:

"The condition of our scientists is not an easy one, but our entire population is in a much worse state. The scientists enjoy privileges. Only after overcoming the unparalleled crisis, for which the support of the richer countries is necessary, will Russia be able to make the life of the scientists secure. Instead of hypocritical protests, the emigré ought to protest against the blockade, against procrastination in the matter of relief to the famine sufferers.

"Unfortunately, among the scientists of Russia a great many are engaged in counter-revolutionary activity. Such scientists can not claim immunity, no matter how great their scientific labors. He to whom Russian science is dear must contribute to the successes of Soviet Russia. Let European public opinion be easy on account of the fate of our scientists, whose lot the Soviet government will improve as soon as bourgeois Europe will give Russia a chance to take up her internal problems. Fight for credits to Soviet Russia, then the sufferings of the scientists will cease. Then the hard times will pass for millions of less learned, but nevertheless not less deserving of happiness, citizens of a country which is being ruined by the intrigues of international reaction."

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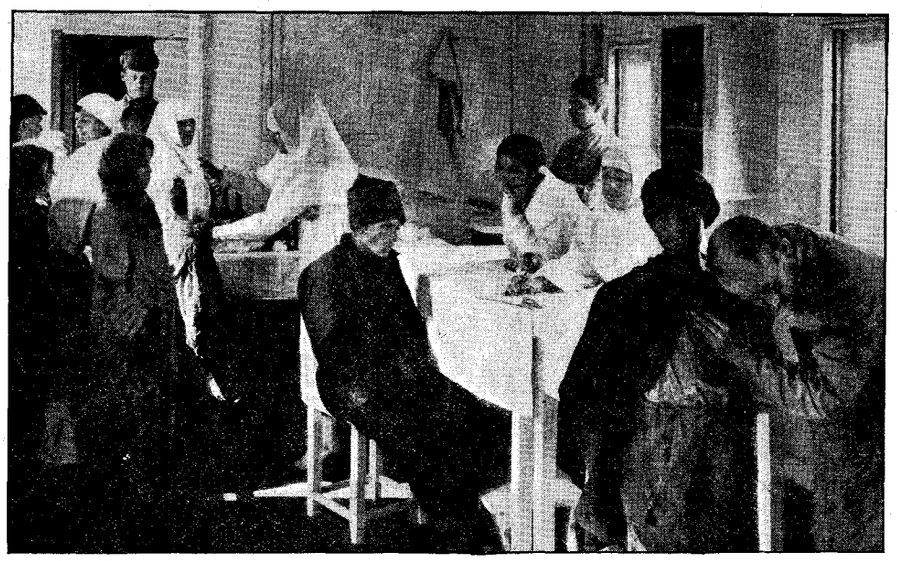
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

STRIPPING THE DEAD TO CLOTHE THE LIVING

TAKING FROM THE HUNGRY to feed the starving, the Russian Soviet Government is resorting to heroic measures to avert the annihilation of millions from famine and disease, and, contrary to common report, the Soviet heads are said by American workers not only to be thoroughly honest in cooperation with them, but to be sincere in their own efforts to plan an effective program of relief. The Russian Commission of the Near East Relief found the Soviet officials to be "uniformly earnest, hard-working, to all appearance sincere men, as well equipped for their work as the average officials of any country, and certainly, so far as the members of this Commission could judge, profiting in no way personally by whatever power their position placed in their hands." More than this, the Soviet Government is said to be not a beggar at the hand of charity, but to be willing to guarantee the country's natural resources in payment for foreign aid.



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EXAMINING RUSSIAN FAMINE VICTIMS.

Half-starved children find help on the hospital train of the American Relief Administration.

At present the situation is described as the worst within the knowledge of American investigators long experienced in Europe's troubles. Children die by the wayside, and are buried naked in order to clothe the living; others more fortunate are clad in made-over flour-bags that have been emptied of their contents; mothers starve themselves in order to save their little ones. Through this picture of horror and despair shine rays of heroic self-sacrifice. Tho in some provinces the peasants are fleeing from impending doom, in others they are living on acorn flour and other substitutes while sowing for their children a harvest they may not themselves live to reap. But, in spite of these measures of relief, and of the help being afforded by American relief commissions and a British fund, the problem is said by visitors recently returned from the field to be not for Russia alone, but for the whole world to tackle.

"Practically all Russia is to-day short of food supplies," said Secretary Hoover to the House Committee on Military Affairs when this body recently took up the question of giving surplus army supplies to the Russian destitute. "Of the twenty-five governments that formerly produced a surplus for export," Mr. Hoover is quoted in the Committee's official report, "not more than two or three are capable of affording any surplus at the present moment." In the Volga area, ordinarily Europe's greatest granary, are from six to seven million children to whom the American relief societies are giving, but the adult population, we are told, must be left to shift for themselves or to depend upon some other means of help. From its present resources the American Relief Association has undertaken the direct support of 1,200,000 until September 1, 1922, when it is hoped the next harvest will be sufficient to meet the need. The organization is now reported to be feeding 400,000 children and daily increasing the number. They hope to reach the million mark in January. Other societies contributing are the American Red Cross, which has given $ 3,000,000; the Friends' Service Committee (the Quakers), the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., the Federated Churches, the Catholic Welfare Society, the Knights of Columbus, the Lutheran Society, and some others. How tremendous is the task they confront may be judged from Dr. Vernon Kellogg's statement to the committee, that "it is an extraordinary thing that in this day and age 100,000,000 people should have practically but one thought and interest, a veritable obsession, and that is, 'How are we to get food for to-day and to-morrow?'" Dr. Kellogg has been associated with Secretary Hoover in all the latter's relief undertakings since May, 1915, and has traveled extensively in Russia. He informed the committee that there are in Samara some fifteen detention homes, filled with children picked up on the streets of villages and on the roadways from the villages to the capital, and added:

"I visited five of them. In one of the homes there were 150 children, and they were gathered together for their noon meal. This meal consisted of a little horse meat and a little coarse kind of porridge, called kasha, made of broken coarse grains and chaff. The children were all emaciated, and some showed the worst sign of hunger and famine, the so-called 'hunger belly,' filled out with bark and clay bread that does not digest; these children soon pass away. As I say, there were 150 of them, and they were sitting in one large room on the floor leaning against each other.

"There were three cots in the room; there were five children on one, three on another, and four on another. They were the only ones lying down, except those lying down on the floor. They were given the food, and I asked where they would go after eating it and was told they would stay there. There were two haggard looking women with them, with their hair cut short—all the children have their heads shaved in order to avoid typhus lice—and I asked where they slept. The women said: 'They sleep here.' I asked whether they had any mattresses and they said, 'We have none.' I asked whether they had any

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blankets and they said, 'We have none.' The children eat there and sleep there, leaning against each other on the floor. That is the situation which is represented in those fifteen children's homes, and there are another fifteen like them in Kazan. In all my experience with hunger situations I have never seen anything to compare with it. I simply say bluntly that in six years' experience of seeing distressing conditions in many places this is so far beyond anything I am acquainted with that it is almost incredible to me, even after seeing it."

The consequences of the situation "may be far-reaching and entirely unforeseen," according to the report of the Russian Commission of the Near East Relief, summarized in *The Nation* (New York). Because of almost continuous warfare for the past seven years and the consequent loss of man power and draft animals, not to speak of the poor methods of farming resulting from the old system of landlordism, agriculture broke down, and then came the droughts of 1920 and last April to cap the climax. Under these trying conditions the peasants themselves are exercising the utmost fortitude and patience. Says the report:

"It is the observation of this Commission that there is no tendency whatever on the part of the peasant farmers of Russia voluntarily to reduce their production to a minimum, for any reason whatever. They are to-day, and they have been throughout, eager to cultivate the maximum land at their disposition and for the cultivation of which they still have equipment. This Commission is well aware that this finding may upset a preconceived idea of the situation in Russia to-day which is current abroad. It is, however, true that this Commission has seen the land being plowed and sown in the heart of the famine area, in anticipation of a crop next year, when those who were plowing and sowing the land in question were actually living on bread made of flour of acorns, 'soosak,' sunflower seeds, and millet and when they were consciously facing a failure of even this inadequate form of nourishment by January 1, 1922."

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THE SOVIET COMMITTEES COOPERATE WHOLE-HEARTEDLY.

The Soviet officials are said by American relief workers to be "as well equipped for their work as the average officials of any country," and "profiting in no way personally by whatever power their position placed in their hands."

GIVE YOURSELF A CHRISTMAS PRESENT OF SAVED LIVES

OUR readers no doubt noticed the heart-touching statement of the Russian famine situation on page 59 of our issue of last week, as presented by the Russian Famine Fund Committee, of which Mr. Allen Wardwell is Chairman and Mr. Charles H. Sabin is Treasurer. The situation baffles description. It is appalling. This committee is trying to save as many as possible of the 15,000,000 of all ages who are now starving to death. So grave is the crisis that every gift saves lives. Our own check for $2000 is already on its way, and we hope many of our readers will join their gifts in this splendid work. The fund is administered through the American Friends (Quakers), whose noble record in and since the war has commanded the confidence and admiration of America and Europe. Everyone who reads this statement should send a check to-day to Charles H. Sabin, Treasurer, Russian Famine Fund Committee, 15 Park Row, New York City. Ten dollars will save ten lives for a month. One hundred dollars will save a hundred lives for a month. A thousand dollars will save a thousand lives for a month.

WHEN PREACHERS WORK AND WORKERS PREACH

A TEN-YEAR STRIKE HOLIDAY could be won if militarism were ousted from industry and the Golden Rule substituted by employers and employees in its stead, agree Boston preachers and labor leaders who recently gathered on a common forum to discuss terms of peace to end the present economic war. "The solution of all our problems in industrial and international life," exclaimed Arthur Nash in historic Faneuil Hall, "is the philosophy of Jesus Christ," and this statement seems to sum up the general opinion exprest in Boston on "Golden Rule" Sunday. Mr. Nash is a Cincinnati clothing manufacturer who is credited with having successfully established the Golden Rule policy in his factory.

The movement for this mutual discussion of the industrial problem by Church and Labor was started by the Greater Boston Federation of Churches and other religious organizations, with the cooperation of the Boston Central Labor Union and a group of employers, and Jews, Catholics and Protestants participated. Besides the one in Faneuil Hall, meetings addrest by pastors and labor leaders were held in the Old South Forum and in thirty Protestant churches, and Cardinal O'Connell issued for the occasion a special pastoral in which he declared that the right to strike was inherent, tho, like war, to be considered as a last resort. Preliminary to the meeting and in order to gain a sympathetic insight into the problems and difficulties of the workingman, several Protestant pastors donned overalls and for a day accepted jobs at anything which critical foremen thought they could do. Unaccustomed hands grasped pick, hod and shovel. One pastor carried a hod weighing 73 pounds up three stories during his shift, after which, we are told, he probably slept well, even if he did not learn much about the particular problem which the hod-carrier has to meet. Some doubt is exprest as to the practical value of one day spent with a pick or wheelbarrow. The introduction of union workers into Boston pulpits may have served to spread a better understanding of labor's difficulties,

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observes the Philadelphia *Record*, "but why certain pastors should ostentatiously take off their coats and take laborers' jobs for a day or two, just to complete the picture, isn't so clear. It smacks of patronizing condescension or a too eager desire to seem sympathetic to the working men." Still, this paper admits, "anything, even a faulty plan, that will serve to bring the Church and the worker closer together is to be commended."

Not always is the counsel of the Church welcomed in labor disputes, but Miss Maude Foley, of the Garment Makers' Union, said from a Methodist pulpit that she believes the Church is the best agency for bringing capital and labor together. "If the Golden Rule were to be applied in business and to the relations between the employer and the labor unions," said Martin J. Casey, of the Electrotypers' Union, from another pulpit, "I think that it would iron out most of the difficulties that exist to-day." "The evils and abuses of the present industrial system can not be too strongly deplored," declares Cardinal O'Connell in his pastoral, and he counsels both employer and employee to follow the ideals of Christ and to be "just and charitable," the one to pay a living wage and the other to give a full day's work. "The hostility to employers, the tendency to drift toward radicalism or into harmful political activity, the fostering of useless strikes, the limiting of output, the demand for wages independently of merit and skill, are evils incidental to unionism, but not necessary," and the Cardinal believes that the more intelligent and better disposed trade unionists greatly deplore these abuses and earnestly seek to remedy them. On the other hand this observer argues:

Wide World Photo

A NEW USE FOR FLOUR SACKS.

Jewish orphans at Brest-Litovsk cut the cost of clothing and still keep themselves warm after disposing of the bags' contents.

"Strikes are called more frequently on account of failure to pay a just wage than for any other reason. If employers would recognize man's right to a just wage, another great milestone of progress toward industrial peace would be passed. 'Remuneration ought to be sufficient to support a frugal and well-behaved wage-earner.' There should be enough for the worker and his family to live in decent comfort. There is plenty to go around in this rich country of ours and where the just wage, which often ought to be more than a living wage, is not granted by obdurate employers, the moral law of natural justice should be enforced."

"It is gratifying that after 1,900 years there is a rapprochement between the church and the workers," says the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, but the Indianapolis *Star* makes light of the swapping of jobs by pastor and laborer, and thinks that, "prompted by their aching backs," the pastors "certainly will be in favor of lighter bricks and more smoothly running wheelbarrows. In order to improve the spiritual life of the workers they may be able to induce the employers to permit daily vesper services. . . . At any rate, the conclusions of the clerical band will be awaited with the greatest curiosity, not to say impatience, by the directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce."

SAVING CHILDREN BY SLAVERY

SLAVERY IN A MILD FORM still exists in China, where it is generally regarded as a necessary institution, since "a few live slaves are better than a whole dead family." The main cause of the traffic in human beings in that part of the world lies in the extreme poverty of the people, so often increased by drought or flood, and the only effective cure, we are told, would be some means of supplying all with work at wages sufficient for the support of the family, in which case "the little ones would be cherished just as tenderly as the children are in any other country." It will be recalled that a great increase in the traffic in girls was reported during the famine which last year wiped out whole communities in the northern provinces; but we are assured that in the great majority of cases these girls were destined only for household service and that the evils of slavery in China are much lighter than those which are associated with the institution in other lands. There are no slave markets in the country, says the Hankow *Central-China Post*; but there are go-betweens who are equally ready to hunt up a bride or a yatou (maid-servant) for any family needing them. The bride must be of the same standing as the bridegroom, but the yatou will come from some poor family which parts with her for the monetary consideration they had in view at the outset, and but for the prospect of which they might never have reared the child at all. These maid-servants are as a rule well treated, and should some mistress become cruel the neighbors or authorities will intervene. When the maid-servant comes of marriageable age it is the custom to find a husband for her, and the period of her servitude comes to an end. Boys are also bought and sold, and bring much better prices than the girls. But, says the *Post:*

"The parents will not dispose of a boy save as the last resort. The sons are relied upon to become the stay and support of their parents in old age, and blest is the family which has a quiverful for, to the credit of the Chinese, it must be said that the young men seldom seek to repudiate their responsibility. Hence the boys have to be kidnapped, and hence also the kidnapper when caught will be dealt with most drastically. If he falls into the hands of the people they will put him to death without mercy.

"Sometimes a boy will be bought by a childless couple with a view to adoption, and if all goes well he will become to them as a son. But the bulk of them pass into the hands of slave-drivers who want them because of the work which may be got out of them. They are employed in shops where small crafts are carried on They are compelled to work any length of hours the master pleases; they may be poorly fed and wretchedly clad, but there is no escape till they have grown up to man's estate and become able to shift for themselves.

"A time of famine offers a grand opportunity for pushing the slave-dealer's trade. The destitute victims are no longer able to support their children. To sell them ensures that they will be fed and the money received assists to keep themselves alive."

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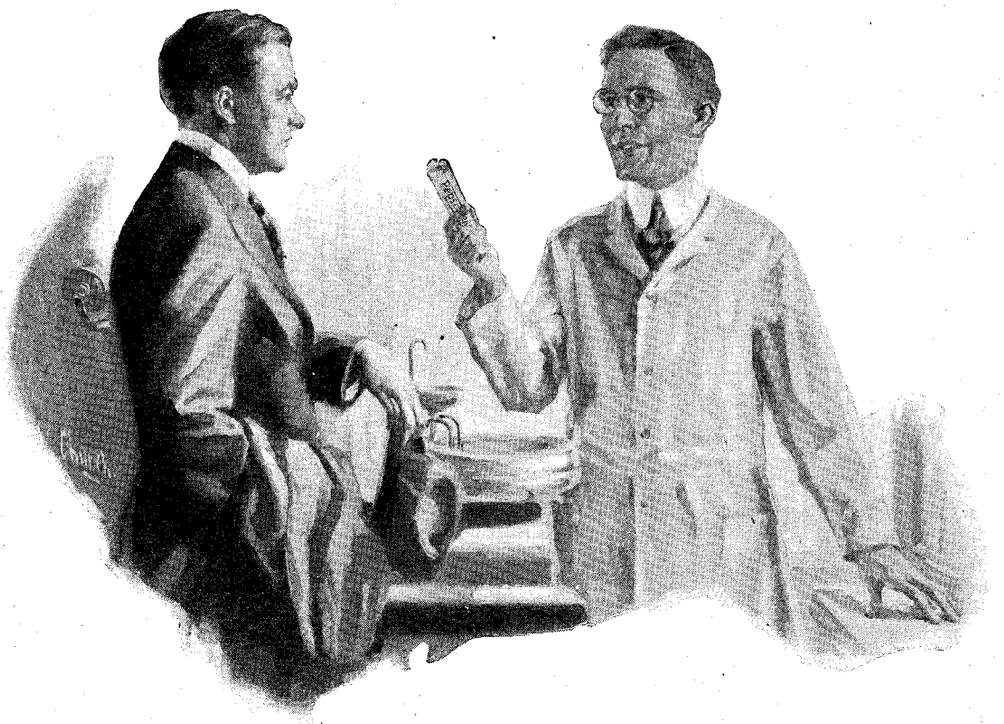

What Men Should Know

About film on teeth, and modern ways to end it

These are vital discoveries made by able men, at the cost of years of research. They have brought to millions, the world over, whiter, cleaner, safer teeth.

No man can afford to ignore them. The benefits are most important—often life-long in extent. They apply to the entire family.

Every man should send this coupon, make this test, then watch results and judge them for himself.

The film problem

Film is the teeth's chief enemy—that viscous film you feel. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays.

If not removed—and frequently—it may do serious damage. Most tooth troubles are now traced to film.

Film absorbs stains, making the teeth look dingy. Film is the basis of tartar. Smokers in particular suffer these discolorations.

Film holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. It breeds millions of germs. Many serious troubles, local and internal, are now traced to them.

One great problem in mouth hygiene has been to find ways to daily fight that film.

Two ways discovered

Dental science has now found two effective film combatants. Able authorities have subjected them to many careful tests. The results are beyond dispute. So leading dentists everywhere are urging their daily use.

A new-type tooth paste has been created to comply with all modern requirements. The name is Pepsodent. In that tooth paste are embodied these two film combatants.

Other problems solved

Another problem has been starch deposits on the teeth. They also cling and stay, and often ferment and form acid. Nature puts a starch digestant in the saliva to digest those starch deposits. But with modern diet that agent is usually too weak.

So modern authority has decided that the tooth paste should stimulate that agent. Every use of Pepsodent multiplies that starch digestant.

Mouth acids formed another problem. Nature puts alkalis in the saliva to neutralize those acids which attack the teeth. But they also, with modern diet, are generally too weak.

So a factor is used in Pepsodent to multiply those alkalis. Thus every use increases vastly those acid neutralizers.

Now used by millions

Pepsodent is rather new, yet the use has already spread nearly all the world over. Careful people of some 40 races now employ it daily, largely by dental advice. To millions of people it is bringing a new era in teeth cleaning.

The results are quickly seen and felt. No one can doubt the benefits they bring. Someone in every home should make this test and show the effects to the family.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG. U. S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific tooth paste, made to comply with all modern requirements. Endorsed by authorities and advised by leading dentists almost the world over.

All druggists supply the large tubes.

10-Day Tube Free 768

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 534, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

.....

.....

.....

Only one tube to a family

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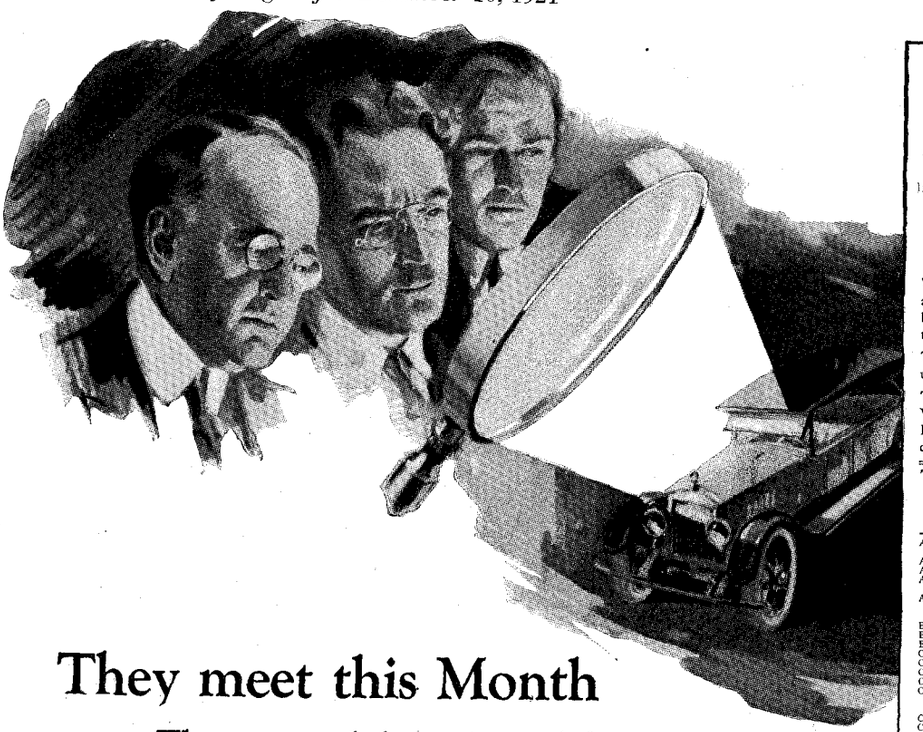

They meet this Month

The correct lubricating oil for 1922 cars will be determined in December

DURING this month the Annual Meeting of the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers is being held.

These men meet for joint consideration of the 1922 models of automobiles, motor trucks, farm tractors, motorcycles and stock engines. They will determine the correct lubricating oil for each.

Perhaps the most striking single proof of the qualifications of the Board is this:

As members of the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Engineers these men have repeatedly been consulted by automobile manufacturers in regard to engine design. Important engine features and improvements have often resulted.

* * *

After detailed examination of the specifications of each 1922 model, the Board of Engineers will specify for its engine and for its transmission and differential the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils. This grade will be selected to insure

[1] *Free distribution to every frictional surface*
[2] *Full compression*
[3] *Fuel economy*
[4] *Oil economy*
[5] *Greatest freedom from carbon*
[6] *Maximum power*
[7] *Longest life*

The lubricating requirements of each engine will be scientifically met by the high quality and correct body and character of the oil recommended. As quickly as possible, these findings will be put in Chart form for distribution among motorists and to the trade.

Automobile lubrication was a matter of guesswork until the Chart first appeared in 1905. The Chart makes automobile lubrication a science. There are laws of lubrication as exact as the laws of physics or mathematics. These laws are put into practice in the production of Gargoyle Mobiloils and the Vacuum Oil Company's complete Chart of Recommendations.

Make this Chart your guide. The correct lubricating oil for your 1922 car will be determined this month. The Chart on the right shows the correct oil for previous models.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

Domestic Branches: New York (*Main Office*) Boston Chicago Philadelphia Detroit Pittsburgh Indianapolis Minneapolis Buffalo Des Moines Dallas Kansas City, Kan.

Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

How to Read the Chart:

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for engine lubrication of both passenger and commercial cars are specified in the Chart below.

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendations should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

The recommendations for prominent makes of engines used in many cars are listed separately for convenience.

The Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1921		1920		1919		1918		1917	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Ace (Newark, O.) (1½ ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
" " All Other Mods	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Allen	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
American Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Apperson (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models							A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Auburn (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6-38)									A	Arc.
" (6-39-B) (Tentor H. Eng.)							A	Arc.		
Bour Davis	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Bristoe	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Case	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet (8 cyl.)					A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Model 490)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
Cleveland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Concord	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		Arc.
Corbitt (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.			
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Crow-Elkhart	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cunningham	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Daniels	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Elcar (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
Fiat							B	A	B	A
Ford	E	F	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Fulton	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Grant (6 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (Com.) (Model 12)					A	Arc.				
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Hahn	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Holmes	A	B	B	A						
Hudson Super Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jackson (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.					Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.			A	A	A	A
Kissel Kar (12 cyl.)							A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Kline Kar	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
LaFayette (Indianapolis)	A	A	A	A						
Lexington (Continental Eng.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Liberty	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lincoln	A	A								
L. M. C.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Locomobile	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	E	E
McLaughlin(Can.)(Mod.44to50)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Monitor	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Moon	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Nash	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" (Model 671)							A	A		
" (Com'l) (Quad)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" (1 ton & 2 ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
National (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)					A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Owen Magnetic (Mod. M25)							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Peerless (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pierce-Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Com'l.) (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
" " All Other Models	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Renault (French)	A	A								
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Roamer (Model R. A.)									A	Arc.
" (Model 4-75)	A	A								
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.			Arc.	Arc.
Rolls Royce (British)									A	A
Rowe	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
R. & V. Knight	B	A	B	A						
Saxon	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E	E	E	E	E
Sayers-Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Simplex Crane							A	A	A	A
Standard (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stearns-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Stephens	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Stoughton (1 ton and 1½ ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A						
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sullivan	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Templar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			
Trafford	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
United (Mich.) (2½, 4, 5, 6 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (3½ ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " All Other Models	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A				
U. S. (Cin, O.) (1½ ton)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " All Other Mods	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Watson (1½ ton and 1½ ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
" (2½ ton)		A		A						
" All Other Models		Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White (16 valve)					A	A	A	A	A	A
" (3 and 5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	E	E		
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Willys-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Willys Six					Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Winther Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
" (Com'l) (1½ ton)	A	Arc.								
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Winther-Marwin (1½ ton)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.				
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

Prominent Makes of Engines

Beaver (Models J-JA-J Band JC)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buda (Models ATU-BTU-CTU-DTU-ETU-FTU-HU-HTU-IU-ITU-KU-XTU-YU-YTU	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buda All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Continental (Model B2)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" (Model T)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Falls	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
G. B. & S. (Model AA)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Herschell-Spillman (Models JU-S-V and VA)					A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Lycoming	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Northway (Model 108)									Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rochester (Duesenberg)	A	A	A	A						
Waukesha (Models CU-DU-EU & FU)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Weidely	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wisconsin (Models Q & QU)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned

LUCIEN BOYER, the author of "Madelon," which became the French song of the soldiers in the World War, is a guest of this country, his mission being to create a greater interest in America in the songs of France. The following, from the New York *Tribune*, is a translation of the French verses read at the dinner at which Marshal Foch was the guest of honor of the Alsace-Lorraine Society of America and Allied Franco-American organizations of New York.

THE CONQUEROR

By Lucien Boyer

So New York was awaiting the Marshal of France
And wishing also to see the Conqueror's arrival.
Many humble buildings felt the pain
Not to tower as the skyscrapers.

City Hall said to Woolworth: "Well, big brother,
Don't you see him coming, Monsieur le Maréchal?"
Answered the giant: "I am looking and I hope"—
And stiffened up his paradoxical head into the sky.

Of a sudden Woolworth says: "I see a point which gleams:
A new star has burst into the night!
Tho I see no flag nor ship,
Yet, and I don't know why, I am sure it is *he*.

At last the *Paris* glided into the light. . . .
Down, before her, burst with fervor,
And suddenly thrilled upon her granite pedestal,
"Bonjour!" Liberty greets her savior.

Oh! not for long, all moves so quickly in old U. S.:
Even for a conqueror, great moments are brief.
They know how to prepare for him a triumph . . . electric . . .
Pfft! a Pullman. . . . Pfft! a banquet. . . . Pfft! an address.

True! But here hearts are never forgetful,
Sacred names are ever tinkling like sleigh bells.
What they love in Foch is also Lafayette,
And he was in their minds in the Bois de Belleau.

Upon the gorgeous cities which will be born
Near Lake Michigan or near Missouri,
Already we divine the names which will be written:
Foch, Verdun, Saint Mihiel, Belleau, Chateau Thierry.

But we ourselves have seen one thing! . . . a thing
Which Americans of the future will not believe.
We saw Wall Street, for that apotheosis,
Tear up its files and scatter them broadcast!

Yes, all these financiers, these bankers, these brokers,
Were scrapping into confetti their accounts,
And, thanks to these eccentrics one could only see
A little man in blue beneath white butterflies.

And, indeed, proud of his hegemony,
Flatiron cried cheerfully:
"Now I know what is a Marshal of France:
It is a ray of azure which glides along Broadway."

And then, raising his voice with emphasis
So as to be heard by the swarming crowd,
Woolworth shouted: "I was only gothic,
But Marshal Foch has made me flamboyant!"

THE little problem posited here may be debated endlessly. London's *New Witness* prints it:

LA DANSEUSE

By Elsie Paterson Cranmer

Beneath the swaying poplar's shade,
There stands a little dancing maid,
With lips half parted, eyes a-gleam,
Feet tiptoeing on the edge of dream.
Frail and translucent as a pearl
Glimmers the little dancing girl.
Slowly she comes to earth again,
For dreaming only ends in pain.
Warm as a fairy flower that glows
Flushes the wildling human rose.
Her lips are open for a kiss,
Men think the end of dance is this.
Yet somehow it seems wrong to me,
To smirch the mind's virginity,
For dancing lifts the soul on wings,
Away from human, earthly things.
Some good folk think it isn't so,
But no one minds such folk, I know.
Surely a God Who creates dance,
Would never leave a soul to chance;
And little dancing girls have mind,
The same as other human kind.
Oh, lithe-limbed body all a-glancing,
Setting the lyric heart a-dancing,
Sweet little feet that gleam and dart,
Thanks for the music in this heart!

AMONG the verses inspired by the Unknown Soldier this in the Hollywood *News*, is among the few where the Unknown speaks in his own behalf:

VOICE OF THE UNKNOWN DEAD

By Herbert Stotesbury

Oh, my people! Do ye wonder
Whom the spades are digging under,
To the gun's saluting thunder
And the bugle's final call!
Was I one of starved affection?
Was I bowed with imperfection?
Oh, until the resurrection
It shall matter not at all!

What I was hath passed behind me
With the dust that God assigned me;
And the grave that once confined me
Hath been opened for a space
That my voice may speak in thunder,
While the spades shall dig me under,
Of the wrath that tears asunder,
Or opposes race to race.

And my words shall prove a treasure
If ye think, in toil and pleasure,
That as ye shall justly measure,
God shall mete to you; nor cease
Till His world be wrapt in wonder,
Where the guns no more shall thunder
And the spades that dig me under
Be the symbols of His peace.

A FASCINATING fad is the rebuilding in miniature the ships of bygone ages, and some of these reproduced to the minutest detail vie in auction values with the most precious articles of *vertu*. The sentiment they may inspire is happily exprest in this from the Springfield *Republican:*

THE "GOLDEN STEP"

By Anne Johnson Robinson

I can hear the stalwart sailors singing chanties;
As they weigh the dripping anchors at your bow.
The tropic sun's a-glare upon your mainsail,
And the spray is flashing up before the prow.

There's a pungent smell of tar upon your rigging.
And the salt of seven seas—if all were told—
While the air is heavy sweet above the hatches
With the perfume of the spices in the hold.

'Tis thus I see you sailing out of Malta
With your black hull eager for the spray.

How can it be you're just a dusty model
In an antique shop, I saw the other day?

ONE of war's strange ironies is touched by Mr. LeGallienne in his lines to be found in the "Silk-Hat Soldier," (John Lane Company). It makes us revise all our thoughts about war even to its battle songs, and this will take us far back in humanity's history.

THE ILLUSIONS OF WAR

By Richard Le Gallienne

War
I abhor;
And yet how sweet
The sound along the marching street
Of drum or fife, and I forget
Broken old mothers, and the whole
Dark butchering without a soul.

Without a soul—save this bright treat
Of heady music, sweet as hell;
And even my peace-abiding feet
Go marching with the marching street,
For yonder goes the fife,
And what care I for human Life;
The tears filled my astonished eyes,
And my full heart is like to break,
And yet it is embannered lies,
A dream those drummers make.

Oh, it is wickedness to clothe
Yon hideous, grinning thing that stalks
Hidden in music like a queen
That in a garden of glory walks,
Till good men love the things they loathe;
Art, thou hast many infamies,
But not an infamy like this.
O, snap the fife and still the drum,
And show the monster as she is.

OUR November days have given us a fellow feeling with these languid verses in the London *Outlook*. It is a feeling akin to the pulse of the year just before lying down to winter's sleep:

IN A WARM OCTOBER

By Archibald Y. Campbell

Only a memory is the lilac now;
The nightingale not even a memory.
Two months, three months back, did the cuckoo fly;
One month before that took his Trappist vow.
Gone are the swallows even, when? whither? how?
Yet one great rich rose blazes garishly;
And once more crawls the meditative plough;
And still the suns soar cloudless, hot, and high.

Glad tho not thrilled I walk, even as the year;
See little, think little, blink, feel the sun.
Birds there may be yet, none I care to hear;
Hopes I may nurse, but would not mention one.
What still is with me, I reflect how dear;
If I have lost some things, their thought I shun.

POETRY has this fearful warning for any who are light in love:

THE JILT

By Agnes Lee

Why should I curl my hair for him?
He said the trouble couldn't be mended,
He said it must be good-by and go;
And he took up his hat, and all was ended.
So all was over. And I'm not dead!
And I've shed all the tears I'm going to shed!

And now he's wanting to come again?
Perhaps he's sorry, perhaps he misses
The hill-top girl. Well, let him come!
But no more love and no more kisses—
Whatever the future, gay or grim,
Why should I curl my hair for him?

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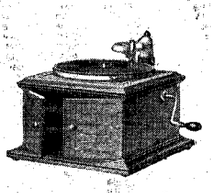
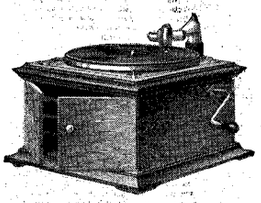
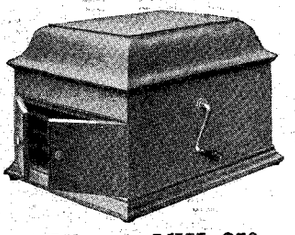
Make your Christmas se



Victrola IV, $25
Oak

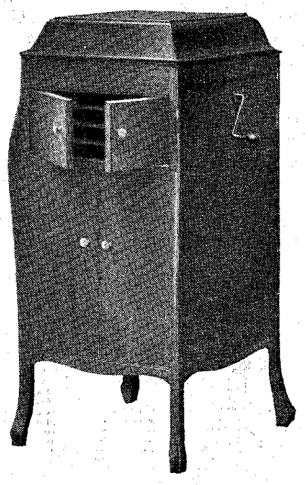


Victrola VI, $35
Mahogany or oak

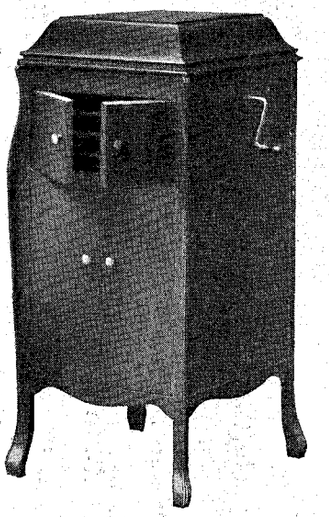


Victrola VIII, $50
Oak

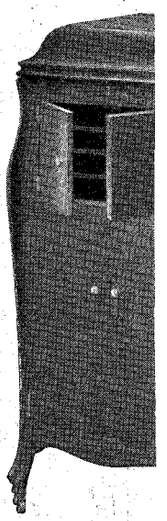
Victrola No. 50, $45
Mahogany



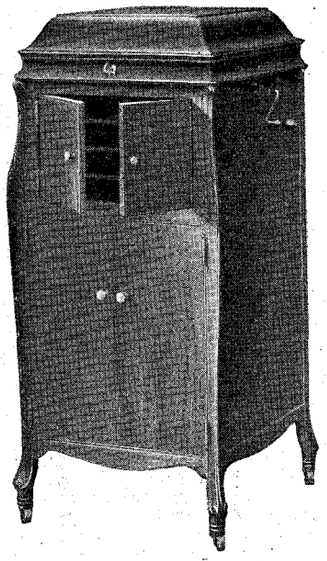
Victrola No. 80, $100
Mahogany, oak or walnut



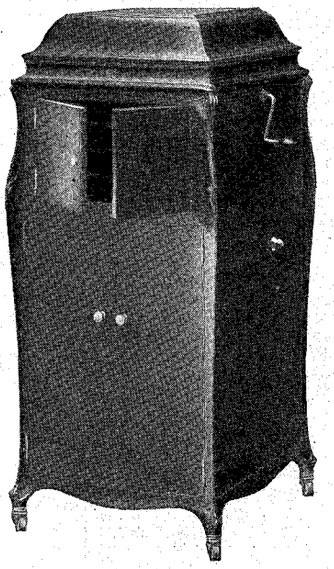
Victrola No. 90, $125
Mahogany, oak or walnut



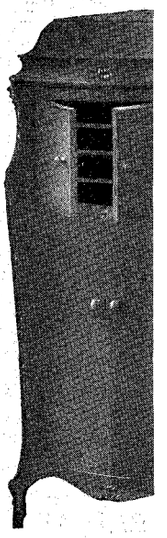
Victrola No.
Mahogany, oak



Victrola No. 110, $225
Mahogany, oak or walnut

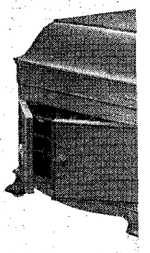


Victrola No. 120, $275
Victrola No. 120, electric, $337.50
Mahogany or oak



Victrola N
Victrola No.
Mahoga

Victrola No. 300, $250
Mahogany or English brown



Victr
Maho

Victor Talking Machine C

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ction from these Victrolas

Every instrument of the high standard of quality which characterizes all Victor products. Every instrument the utmost value at the price. Quality and value both made possible because of our unequaled facilities and equipment, the result of nearly a quarter-century devoted exclusively to the talking-machine art.

Victrola instruments give complete satisfaction not only because of their design and construction, but because of the exclusive Victrola patented features, and because the Victrola is specially made to play Victor Records. It is the choice of the greatest artists—the one instrument that reproduces their Victor Records exactly as they wish to be heard in your home.

Get a Victrola this Christmas—and be sure it is a Victrola! Insist upon seeing the Victor trademarks—the word "Victrola," the phrase and picture "His Master's Voice." Look under the lid!

Victrola

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

This trademark and the trademarked word "Victrola" identify all our products. Look under the lid! Look on the label!
VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO., Camden, N. J.

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pany, Camden, New Jersey

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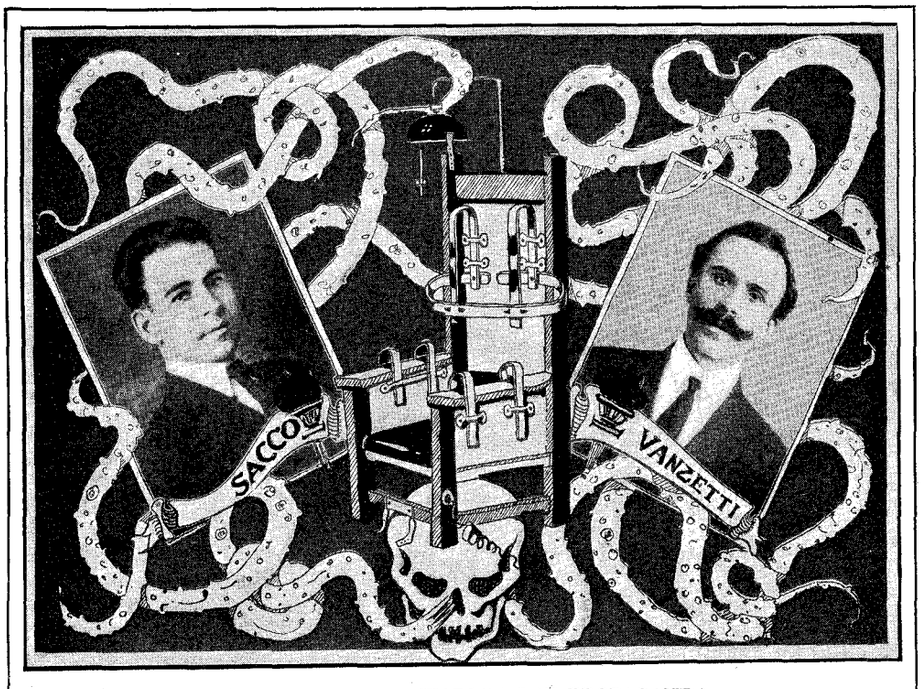
PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

OUR COMMUNIST "MARTYRS" DISTURBING THE WORLD

"SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI!"

Most of the countries of Europe and South America, even Mexico, it is said, are better acquainted with this slogan than is America, where it originated. Within a few weeks a Massachusetts court will decide whether the two Italians convicted of murder shall have a new trial, and in the meantime bomb outrages, boycotts of American goods, and general strikes throughout the world will emphasize the International Communist conviction that the men are being railroaded to death, not because of what they did, but because of what they thought. Thus far, bombs have been sent to the American Ambassador in Paris and to the American Consul General in Lisbon. American representatives in Havana, Peru, Buenos Aires, and Juarez, Mexico, have been warned that their own deaths will follow the execution of the two Italian Communists. American goods are boycotted in several places in South America; demonstrations have been held in front of the American Embassy in Brussels; 5,000 Parisian police were mobilized in Paris following the receipt of a bomb and some fifty threatening letters by Ambassador Herrick; many men and women who had gathered in Rome to protest against the "American judicial murder" were injured, and more than 100 arrested, in a conflict with the police. Judge Webster Thayer, who is reviewing the evidence to determine whether a new trial shall be granted, has received threats and letters enough to constitute, in his own words, "the boldest attempt to influence the court in the history of Massachusetts." The radical *Minnesota Daily Star* (Minneapolis) reminds him of the disbarment of Daniel H. Coakley and two other Boston lawyers in connection with the "$100,000-shake-down" following a dinner party to a well-known movie star at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in 1917. "Possibly if the Italians had been moving-picture actors," concludes the Minnesota paper, "Mr. Coakley would have slipt over to Dedham and talked to Judge Thayer." A good many other editors, radical and otherwise, are wondering whether the two Italians had as fair a chance for their lives as American justice customarily allows.



MADE HEROES BY WORLD-WIDE PROPAGANDA

"An infamous, haughty capitalist-judiciary threatens to drag to the electric chair these two most impeccable Italian citizens." So runs a literal translation of the beginning of a widely circulated Italian poster, headed by the photographs and the dramatic drawing shown above.

What is the basis of this international protest, which started with "three men in a dim-lit, scantily furnished office in Boston"? Samuel Spewack, a staff correspondent of the New York *World*, takes us back to the day of the murder for which Vanzetti and Sacco now await execution in the electric chair. The *World* investigator presents:

Pearl Street in grimy South Braintree in the mid-afternoon of April 15, 1920. The three o'clock train from Boston screeches into the New Haven Railroad Station nearby.

Two men, the paymaster and his guard, of the Slater Morrell shoe factory, leisurely make their way to the street, bearing in two boxes the weekly payroll.

Revolver shots sound over the grinding in the factories. The paymaster and the guard stagger to the ground. Two men, revolvers in hand, seize the boxes and leap into an automobile containing three other men.

Windows are thrown open in the factory. Frightened employees peer out into the street. The automobile speeds over the railroad tracks. Passers-by and workmen rush to the two fallen men—Alexander Berardelli and Frank Parmenter. They are dead.

This is the crime a jury in Dedham fastened upon Nicolo Sacco and Bartolome Vanzetti.

Three weeks after the murder these two Italian laborers were arrested in Brockton, nearby. Vanzetti was linked with still another crime, and both men with the Pearl Street tragedy.

Evidence against the two men was largely circumstantial. Judge Webster Thayer, who presided, told the jury that "there is a most strenuous contest or dispute as to the identity of the murderers. The real issue that you must determine (the identity) is a very narrow one."

Both men had alibis supported by reputable witnesses. Sacco had been in the Italian Consul's office in Boston upon the day of the crime, a clerk in the office testified. Vanzetti, so other witnesses swore, had spent that day selling fish in Plymouth, thirty-five miles away from South Braintree.

Before their arrest neither of the men had been convicted of a crime. Sacco was a shoe worker and a watchman, and one employer testified to his honesty. Vanzetti had done menial work. Of late he had been peddling fish in the Italian colonies near Boston.

Both men were radicals. Shortly before their arrest they had arranged a mass meeting of protest against the death of Salsedo, the radical who committed suicide by leaping from the Department of Justice Building on Park Row, New York, after, it is charged, he was rendered half-insane by "third degree" methods. Salsedo's companion was deported, and the incident was never explained. Both Sacco and Vanzetti were active in strikes, altho their friends assert they never were paid leaders. As for their connection with the South Braintree murder, the investigator explains:

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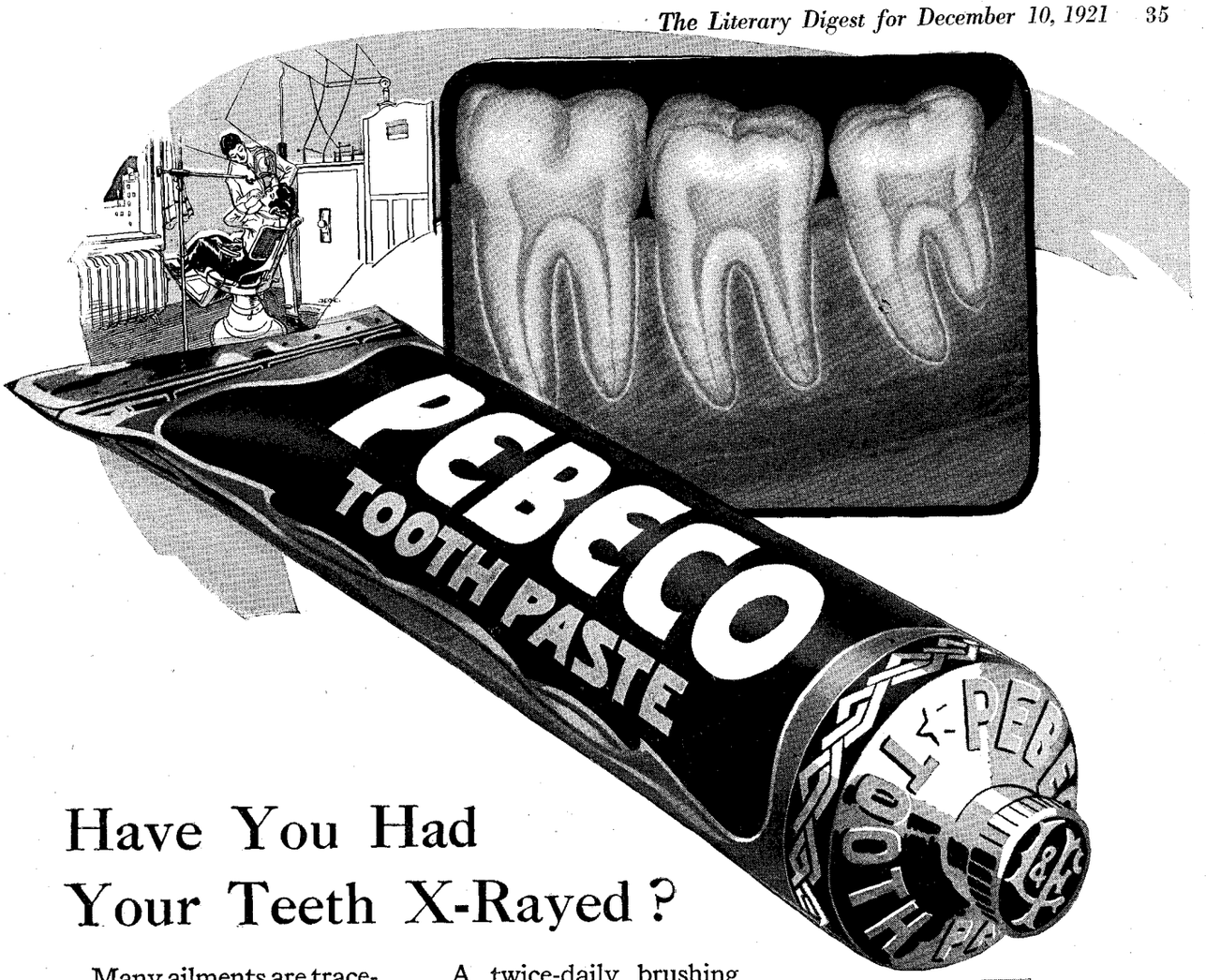


Have You Had Your Teeth X-Rayed?

Many ailments are traceable to conditions of the teeth that an ordinary examination cannot disclose. Trouble in a tooth socket is not always locally painful. The fact that such trouble can be diagnosed from an X-ray plate by a competent specialist is another one of the blessings of modern science.

When professional treatment of the teeth has extended itself to take in X-ray photography, it seems strange that there are still people who neglect the ordinary daily care which may prevent real trouble later on.

A twice-daily brushing of the teeth and gums with Pebeco Tooth Paste will, first of all, make the teeth clean and white.

In addition to making the teeth pleasing to the sight, Pebeco leaves a fresh invigorating sensation in the mouth—a feeling of fine cleanliness.

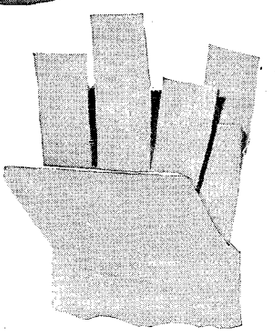
Finally, Pebeco used night and morning tends to counteract the condition known as "Acid-Mouth," a condition responsible for most tooth decay. A simple test will show whether or not your mouth is in an acid condition.

LEHN & FINK, Inc.,

635 Greenwich Street, New York

Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Selling Agents for the United States and Canada
171 Madison Avenue, New York City 10 McCaul Street, Toronto

Also Makers of Lysol Disinfectant, Lysol Shaving Cream and Lysol Toilet Soap



Have You "Acid-Mouth"?

It Is Thought To Be the Chief Cause of Tooth Decay

These Test Papers Will Tell You—Sent Free With Ten-Day Trial Tube of Pebeco

There are probably many causes that contribute to decay of the teeth, but dental authorities seem to agree that in the vast majority of cases decay results from over-acidity of the mouth. You can easily tell if you have "Acid-Mouth," and also see how Pebeco tends to counteract this tooth-destroying condition, by the simple and interesting experiment with the test papers, which we will gladly send to you upon request.

Moisten a blue Litmus Test Paper on your tongue. If it turns pink, you have "Acid-Mouth." Brush your teeth with Pebeco and make another test. The paper will not change color, thus demonstrating how Pebeco helps to counteract "Acid-Mouth." Just send a post-card for Free Test Papers and 10-Day Trial Tube of Pebeco.

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First prejudicial evidence against the men centered upon the fact that they carried revolvers. In answer, the defense maintains that all members of the Italian colony own weapons—no license is needed in this State to have a weapon at home—and that many carry revolvers without knowledge of the law. Further, Sacco had frequently carried a revolver as a watchman.

Briefly, the points made by the prosecution were these:

1. A group of witnesses identified Sacco and Vanzetti either as the hold-up men or "suspicious" men seen loitering in South Braintree.

2. A police captain, who claimed to be a revolver expert, linked the bullet found in Berardelli's body with Sacco's revolver.

3. "Consciousness of guilt" was manifested by the two men upon the night they were arrested—that they made evasive statements and lied about their movements.

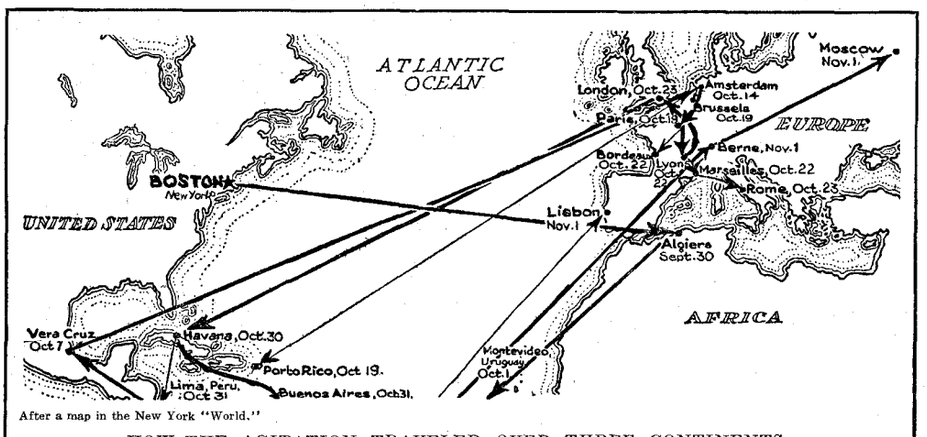
Replying the defense argued that:

1. Three of the prosecution's star witnesses had changed their testimony from the preliminary hearing a year ago. Then they were not positive. At the trial they insisted upon the identification.

2. Witnesses against the men were at some distance from the hold-up men, and yet several men who stood close by the assailants could not identify either Sacco or Vanzetti.

3. Experts called from revolver factories contradicted the prosecution's expert.

4. "Consciousness of guilt" was betrayed because the men knew of the Red raids; they had heard of Salsedo and did not, therefore, wish to be enmeshed with the Department of Justice.



After a map in the New York "World."

HOW THE AGITATION TRAVELED OVER THREE CONTINENTS

Beginning in Boston, the course of the propaganda in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti followed the lines shown on the map, with places and dates of protest. The American agitation is said to be just getting under way.

One of the circumstantial phases at issue involved a Buick car found abandoned near Bridgewater. Witnesses testified it was this type of car that the hold-up men had used.

Sacco, Vanzetti, Michael Boda and Orciani—the two latter agitators and friends of the convicted men—went to a garage upon the night of the arrest to take out Boda's car. Boda owned an Overland.

The proprietor had been told by the police to notify them if Boda appeared. He was to be questioned in connection with Communist activities. The police were notified. Meanwhile the four, sensing danger, disappeared. A half hour later Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested upon a street car.

The prosecution introduced witnesses to show Boda had used a Buick. Boda and Orciani disappeared.

Significant in the analysis of the case is the atmosphere surrounding the trial. The defense maintains—and impartial investigators with it—that the political beliefs of the two men struck fear into many of the provincial in Dedham. Five hundred residents were examined before a jury could be chosen; a court officer was compelled to go into the street to gather talesmen, and during this process, the defense says, the officer chose nine men from a Masonic meeting.

Much has been written of the Judge's charge, particularly abroad. Radicals have claimed that Judge Thayer practically told the jury to convict the two men because they were Communists. That is not true.

Judge Thayer did tell the jury to deliberate with the courage "such as is typified by the American soldier boy as he fought and gave up his life upon the battlefields of France." But he urged at the same time that no distinction of race or political belief should influence the verdict.

Sympathizers of the two men who attack Judge Thayer maintain that altho legally fair his statements of "courage" intensified the prejudice of the jury against the two radicals.

Before specific identification testimony is cited, this article will treat briefly of two other contested points not linked directly with the crime:

1. Police said the men acted as if they were about to draw revolvers when they were arrested, This, the defense says, is a conclusion from the nervous manner of the two men.

2. Vanzetti's conviction upon a hold-up charge is declared a "frame-up" by the defense. When the two men were arrested Vanzetti was brought to trial for quite another hold-up in Bridgewater. Then, after conviction and sentence to fifteen years' imprisonment, he was brought to trial with Sacco for the South Braintree murder. The story of this is not treated in detail here, as the world-wide protest dealt only with the South Braintree crime.

Nevertheless, the defense contends introduction of the previous conviction stamped Vanzetti a criminal. The defense, summarizing the case, emphasizes that radicals do not commit crimes; that nothing in the Communist theory sustained a petty hold-up and shooting of employees. For that matter, the Communists insist they do not contemplate violence, and certainly Communists seen by this writer in Boston are as mild mannered as schoolmasters.

Here is the prejudicial testimony against the two men:

Mary E. Splaine and Frances J. Devlin, office workers for the Slater Morrell concern, saw the hold-up men from the second floor of the building, a distance of eighty feet, the defense say.

Miss Devlin gave a minute description of the hold-up man, nevertheless—color of hair, build, and so on. She positively identified Sacco as that man.

Yet a year ago she had said at the preliminary hearing: "I do not think my opportunity afforded me the right to say he is the man." She admitted that after a visit to Police Headquarters she could not, after studying Sacco minutely, identify him.

Miss Splaine was equally certain. She too at the preliminary hearing said she was not positive of her identification. At the trial she made an unqualified identification.

Louis L. Wade was in the street when the shooting occurred. "three telegraph poles away."

He identified Sacco, but he too had indicated his doubt at the preliminary hearing.

Louis Pelzer, a shoe worker, swore he saw the shooting from a first-story window. He identified Sacco, but three men who worked with him testified Pelzer was frightened and did not gaze out into the street long enough to obtain more than a fleeting glance at the hold-up men. Further, shortly after the crime was committed, Pelzer told a detective he had not seen the tragedy. He explained this by his desire to avoid being a witness.

Thirteen witnesses, some of them within a few feet of the fugitive murder car, could not identify the two men.

There is the testimony of numerous individuals who saw two "foreigners"—Sacco and Vanzetti, they were convinced—in various parts of the town several hours before the crime was committed. In answer the defense states that this was absurd; that men planning a crime would not loiter in the neighborhood, particularly as Sacco, as a shoe worker, was well known.

Michael Levangie and Harry Dolbeare linked Vanzetti with the crime by testifying they had seen him in the fleeing automobile. Levangie is the gate tender at the station. He said a man in the automobile pointed a revolver at him. He identified the man as Vanzetti. Levangie's testimony was contradicted by witnesses for the defense who were near the station at the time. Dolbeare saw the profile of one of the occupants of the automobile. His testimony, he conceded, was vague, but he identified Vanzetti as the man.

The prosecution endeavored to prove that Vanzetti's revolver was taken from Berardelli. The guard's revolver had been recently repaired for a broken spring. There was no evidence that Vanzetti's revolver had acquired a new spring, altho witnesses did testify to a new hammer.

For the defense more than a hundred witnesses were called. Twenty of them supplied alibis for the two men. Witnesses for Sacco included the Vice-President of the Haymarket National Bank in Boston, a grocer, a photographer, the clerk in the consulate office where Sacco said he had been that day and a shoe manufacturer. Their testimony placed Sacco definitely in Boston that day.

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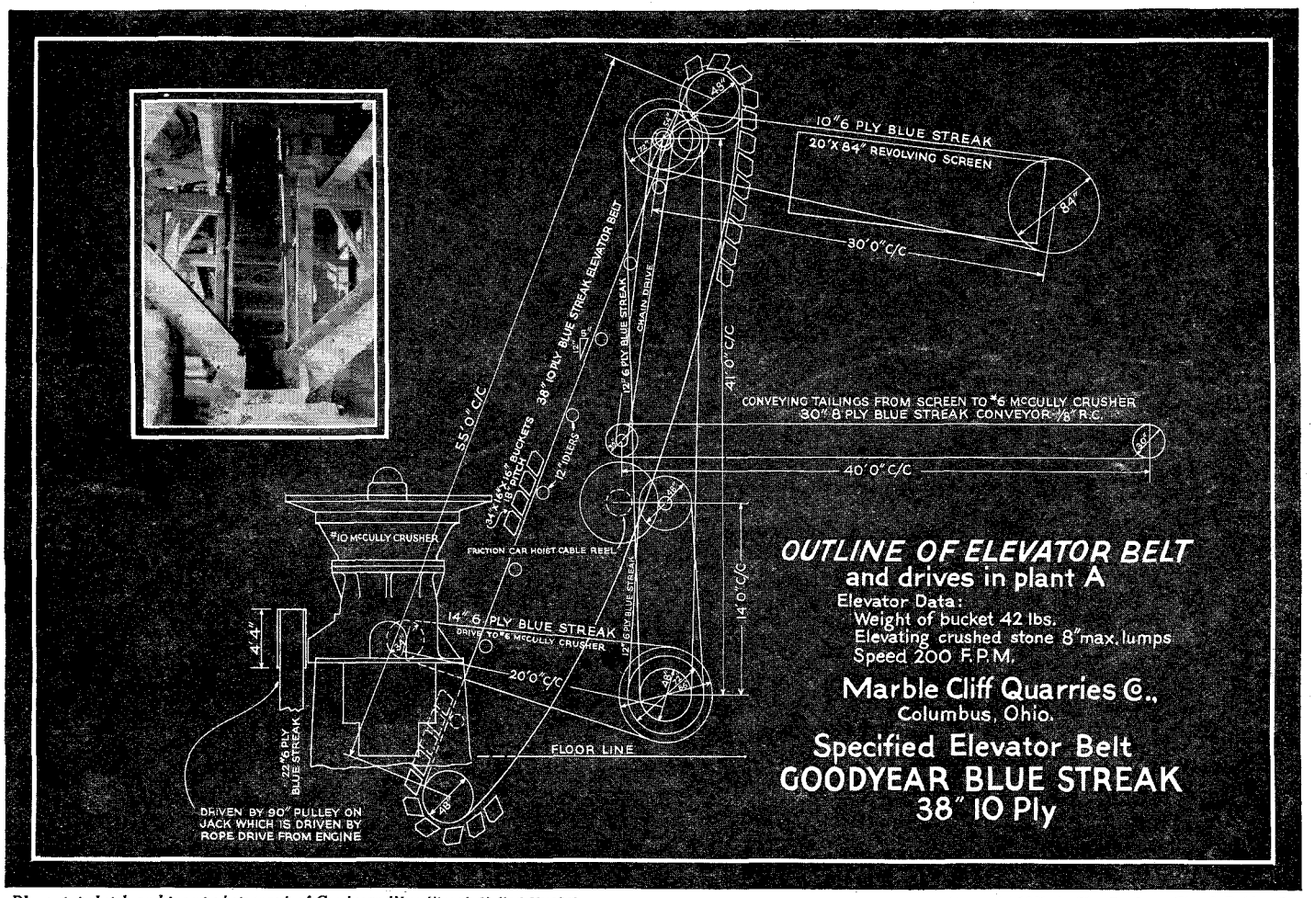

Blueprint sketch and insert photograph of Goodyear Blue Streak Belted Bucket Elevator in the service of The Marble Cliff Quarries Company, Columbus, Ohio

Copyright 1921, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Five Years of Lifting—and the G.T.M.

"The best record ever made on elevator service in our plants," says H. J. Kaufman, Assistant General Manager of The Marble Cliff Quarries Company, Columbus, Ohio, "was made by a Goodyear Blue Streak Belt, specified to the job by a G.T.M.—Goodyear Technical Man."

Every quarryman knows the punishment a belt gets in bucket elevator service. It is exposed to changing weather. It is showered constantly with grittily abrasive stone dust. It is subjected continually to sudden and severe strains as the buckets take up their loads of rock. It has to stand up to the steady pull of the loaded buckets as they rise.

No wonder that ordinary belts, coming to such a job without any special construction in their favor, swiftly developed the troubles the Marble Cliff's superintendent experienced with them for years. They averaged only a few months in life; the very best of them lasted two years, and was regarded as a marvel.

Then the G.T.M. came along, and his proposal, to analyze the elevator requirements and specify a belt exactly to those requirements, impressed the Company's officials. His study included every mechanical detail of the problem—the weight and number and spacing of the buckets, the average load, the belt speed. The plant superintendent co-operated, supplying full data on the working conditions.

A Goodyear Blue Streak Belt, 38-inch, 10-ply, was the G. T. M.'s recommendation. It was installed in 1914—the first year of the World War. It was removed from the pulleys on May 1, 1919, five months after the end of the war, with the trouble-free service record of having carried between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 tons. After withstanding every hardship in the day's work for five whole years, it was retired in favor of the new Goodyear Blue Streak Belt that is already in its third year of lifting.

The Goodyear Analysis Plan, the expert services of the G.T.M., and the inbuilt worth of Goodyear Belt construction may be put to work profitably in your plant. Whether your problem is one of Conveyor or Transmission Belts, whether it involves a single drive or an entire factory, the G.T.M. will gladly undertake the study of it for you. For further information about the G.T.M. and Goodyear Belts, write to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

GOODYEAR

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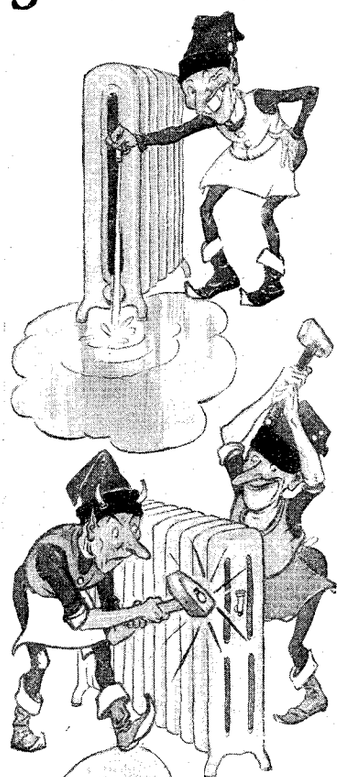
Do these imps possess your steam heating system?

Test out Hoffman Valves



THERE'S the imp of the leaky air valve on the radiator—dripping water and hissing steam; and the imp of the banging, thumping pipes; and the imp of the air bound ice-cold radiator.

Altogether they're a bad lot. They ruin your rugs, your walls, your quiet, your comfort, your pocketbook and your disposition. They make the temperature low and the coal bills high.

But there's one fellow they fear. The house he enters they leave. He's the No. 1 Hoffman Siphon Air Valve,—Watchman of the Coal-Pile.

If you are having trouble, send $2.15 to our Waterbury Office for a sample valve. Test it on your worst radiator. Be satisfied. Then have your local heating contractor equip every radiator with a No. 1 Hoffman Siphon Air Valve. Never again will you be troubled with banging, hissing, leaking, air bound radiators. The imps will have to look for a new home—they'll be dispossessed.

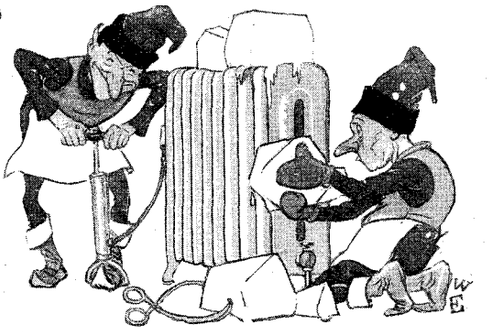
You'll get maximum heat at minimum steam pressure. Hence you'll save coal—enough in fact to pay for your Hoffman Valves the very first winter.

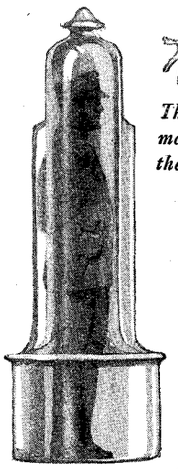
Satisfactory service from Hoffman Valves is guaranteed in writing for Five Full Years.

"MORE HEAT FROM LESS COAL" *is a booklet that tells all about Hoffman Valves and how they eliminate coal waste. It is yours for the asking. Write for it today.*

HOFFMAN SPECIALTY COMPANY, INC.
Main Office and Factory, Waterbury, Conn.
BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO LOS ANGELES

This watchman guards the coal-pile





HOFFMAN VALVES

more heat from less coal

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Vanzetti produced eleven witnesses to testify to his presence in Plymouth that day. Joseph Rosena, peddler, who sold Vanzetti some suiting, placed the day by a receipt for payment of taxes. Various women testified they had bought fish from him. A boat builder remembered meeting him that day.

No effort was made to trace the $15,000 contents of the two boxes seized by the hold-up men. Various explanations were offered, but none substantiated.

The case was presented to the jury on July 14 after a trial of two weeks. The jury deliberated five hours and brought in a verdict of first degree murder.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, in its consideration of the nearby case, has brought out an argument, introduced by Professor Hurley of the Suffolk Law School, to the effect that the Italians "were convicted by atmosphere, not evidence." The radical papers of the country, of course, take this attitude, exprest in a far less restrained manner. "Truth crusht to earth in North America, arises in Paris, in Spain, in Italy, in the Argentine Republic!" cries the Butte *Bulletin*. "The Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations have shown the kept-press editors that the time has passed when the guiltless can be quietly strangled for their views of the social order. They can be strangled, perhaps, but not quietly!" The New York *World*, which has been investigating the case, notes that the "Propagandists have played a safe game. If Sacco and Vanzetti are set free it will be hailed as a victory over the forces of injustice; if they are executed, they will be looked upon as martyrs. In either case great numbers of people in foreign lands will think the worst of American courts." Nevertheless, declares *The* World, "if there was a mistrial, the United States will be as much interested as Europe to find it out and to redress the wrong."

In the course of its investigation, *The World* editor says:

Among the first findings are an obscure office in Boston from which publicity has been issued and three very much astonished young enthusiasts who set out to discredit the evidence in a murder trial and ended by creating what looks like an international issue. Their cry of "Save Sacco and Vanzetti!" has been taken up by so many voices that they are swept away in the confusion.

Taking up "the mushroom growth of this new *cause célèbre*, hatched in a Boston office and transplanted into Italy, South America, Switzerland, Belgium, Mexico, Portugal—leaving its imprint in violence and bloodshed," *The World's* investigator writes:

Actual violence commenced upon October 21—more than a week preceding the day upon which sentence was to have been pronounced upon the two labor leaders convicted of murder.

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Everywhere the hoarse shouting of the "Internationale"—the clarion call of revolution—was blended with the appeal of the Boston office: "Save Sacco and Vanzetti!"

Then—

PARIS, Oct. 19.—A hand-grenade exploded in the home of Ambassador Herrick. It was deposited upon a table in the embassy, carefully wrapt in a box labeled "Perfume." Ambassador Herrick's valet was wounded.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 19.—Belgian Communists attended various meetings in protest of the Sacco-Vanzetti conviction. Demonstrations were held in front of the American Embassy. The police attacked the crowd and dispersed it.

PARIS, Oct. 21—Hundreds of mass meetings preceded a street demonstration and a march upon the American Embassy. This was planned by the Anarchist Alliance and the radical newspapers. Two squadrons of cavalry, helmeted troopers, armed police, charged mobs near the embassy. A bomb was thrown by a fanatic in the midst of violent encounters. Twenty were killed. Six policemen were wounded.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Ten thousand troops guarded the city while as large a number of radicals paraded the streets. Minor conflicts with the authorities were reported in various parts of the city.

BORDEAUX-MARSEILLES-LYONS, Oct. 22.—Clamorous crowds gathered in front of the offices of the American Consuls General in these cities and demanded the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Not only in the big cities of France did such things as these take place. The Sacco-Vanzetti case filtered into the provinces. Parisian papers carry accounts of visits of agitators to the villages, where, to quote *Libertaire*, "the peasants listened, interested, with their mouths a little opened. What could they do, these isolated ones, except to pour out their pennies that others might carry on the struggle?"

The course of the movement in France included the demand for a boycott of American goods; incessant appeals for demonstrations in front of the American Embassy. "Stop at nothing," rang the slogan—and French Anarchists heeded.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Fifty threatening letters were received by Ambassador Herrick. Five thousand of the Parisian police were mobilized. The members of the Republican Guard, battalions of infantry and cavalry were drafted. The city wore "the aspect of a state of siege."

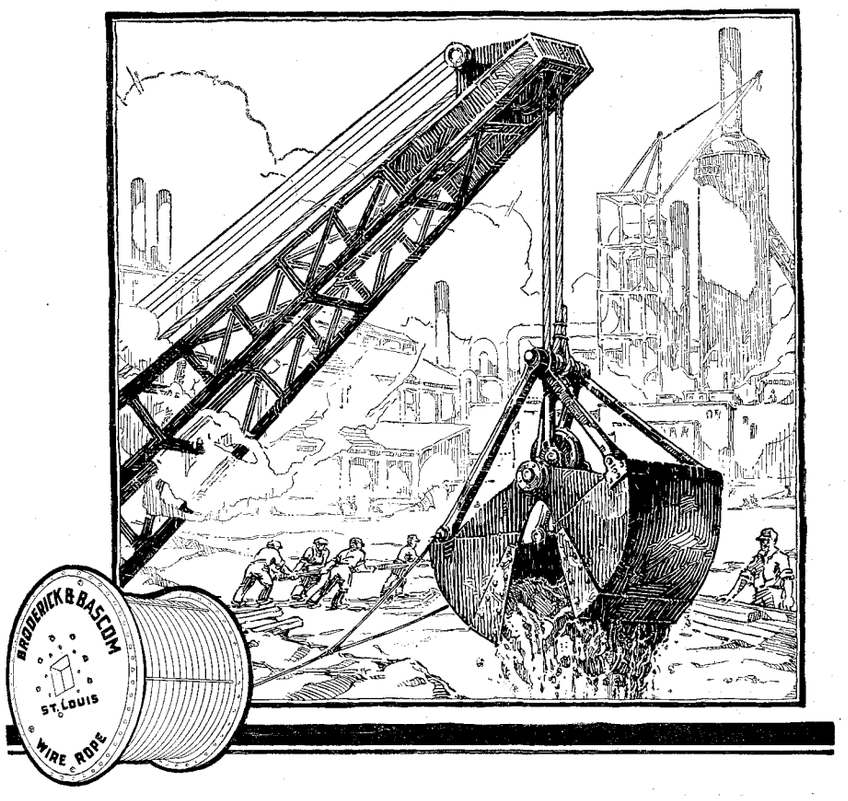
ROME, Oct. 23.—Thousands gathered in the streets in demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti. This followed mass meetings, verbal and printed propaganda. In a conflict with the police more than one hundred men and women were arrested.

Meetings were held in Galliate, Sulmona, Orvisto, Luino. Orders of the day were voted to boycott American goods. Each meeting, so the newspaper reported, roused listeners "to the boiling point." In the Chamber of Deputies the Radical members demanded intercession by the Italian Government. This was promised if Sacco and Vanzetti were condemned finally.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Sylvia Pankhurst planned a demonstration of Anarchists to Ambassador Harvey's home, but few responded.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 26.—Resolutions were passed at a meeting of labor unions demanding the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. These were forwarded to Ira Nelson Morris, the American Minister.

LISBON, Nov. 1.—A bomb was placed upon the door-step of American Consul



What's Your Wire Rope "Mileage"

DO YOU know how far your wire rope goes—how much work it does before being replaced?

Check up the mileage of your wire rope as you do the gasoline, oil and tire mileage of your car. Then you will be in position to compute the *real* cost—the long run cost.

If your wire rope is "Yellow Strand," you will find the first cost spread so thin over so much work that the real cost will be a revelation to you.

It pays to write "Yellow Strand" into your wire rope requisitions.

Since 1875, the Broderick & Bascom Rope Co. has been manufacturing all the standard grades of wire rope—uniform in quality, right in price. Yellow Strand is the highest grade of all—the best rope we know how to make.

We have authorized dealers in every locality. Write for the name of the one nearest you.

BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE CO., ST. LOUIS

Branches: **New York and Seattle** ***Factories:*** **St. Louis and Seattle**

Basline Autowline and Powersteel Autowlock, two indispensable automobile accessories made of Yellow Strand wire rope, have strongly entrenched themselves in the hearts of motorists the nation over.

YELLOW STRAND WIRE ROPE

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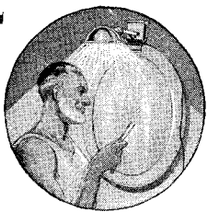
READ-
Clamp it on bed or chair; or anywhere

WRITE-
Clamp it or stand it on your desk or table

SEW-
Clamp it on sewing machine or table

SHAVE-
Clamp it on the mirror or any handy place



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Prices in U. S. A., complete with 8-foot cord, plug and socket. Brush Brass Finished **$5.00**; *Statuary Bronze or Nickel finish* **$5.50**. *West of Mississippi, prices* **25c** *per lamp higher.*

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

General Hollis's office. Mr. Hollis kicked it with his foot but was not injured. He had received many threatening letters from Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers.

HAVANA, Oct. 30.—Major-General Crowder and the members of the United States Legation were menaced by radicals distributing Sacco-Vanzetti literature through the streets. Seven of the radicals were arrested. The literature called conviction the "dagger of vengeance of the bourgeoisie."

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 31.—William H. Robertson, the American Consul General, received letters warning him that unless Sacco and Vanzetti were saved a "stick of dynamite would be prepared."

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 31.—The American Embassy received a letter stating: "If these two innocent beings are put to death you will pay with your lives."

PORTO RICO, Oct. 19.—Radical newspapers and organizations call for release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 14.—French newspapers reported an "incessant agitation in Holland from one end of the country to the other." Here too American representatives were flooded with appeals for Sacco and Vanzetti.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 7—"Crime of North American imperialism" is discust in Anarchist papers. Literature distributed at Communist meetings.

ALGIERS, Sept. 30.—Robert Oliver appealed to the French and Italian colonies. Various meetings were held. Oliver's appeal is: "The Algerian proletariat must join its protest to that of the proletariats of of other countries so that these two latest victims of imperialism shall not be assassinated. Algerian comrades, get together, and let us act before it is too late.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 1.—Metal workers and chauffeurs proclaim boycott of American products and general strike. Big posters bearing the photographs of the two men were placarded over the city. For two days the city was paralyzed. American representatives bombarded with protests.

BERNE, Nov. 1.—"Space is lacking to give a complete report of the agitation made in Switzerland for Sacco and Vanzetti," reports *Il Rieveglio*. Protests were sent to the American Legation by 600 members of the Workingmen's Union at the first congress here.

Moscow, Nov. 1.—Swiss newspapers reported street demonstrations in Moscow for Sacco and Vanzetti. Agitators distributed literature upon the streets. The Third Internationale in Moscow is now behind the world-wide demonstrations through its organizations in various countries.

This is the list of cities thus far available. Minor protests in other parts of the globe are not included. In each city mentioned the Sacco and Vanzetti case was not merely an incident—it was a vital issue. In each city mentioned American representatives were harassed, America denounced.

A postscript to the list given above is contained in a dispatch from Washington dated November 26, which runs:

John W. Dye, American consul at Juarez, has been threatened with death if the United States Government permits the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, according to a cablegram received at the State Department to-day.

A letter warning him was forwarded by Dye to the Department. It was signed "Committee for the Syndicate of Truckmen, Port of Vera Cruz."

Even such liberal, if not radical, American weeklies as *The Nation* and *The New Republic*, deplore the "direct action" of the Communists. "Bomb throwing in Paris is likely only to bring Sacco and Vanzetti nearer to the electric chair," says *The Nation*, which believes that "in a larger sense it is not so much Sacco and Vanzetti as American justice which is on trial. One hundred and thirty years ago French mobs hailed America as the seat of liberty; to-day they call us the center of capitalism's worst tyranny." *The New Republic* observes that "The men were convicted of a private crime on what seems to have been insufficient evidence. The chance of saving them from execution depends largely on arousing public opinion on their behalf." Nevertheless, concludes the editor,

The American public is jealous of foreign interference and sensitive on the subject of social crime. Once convinced that these men are dangerous to society, and that they are for that reason the object of intervention by foreign radical forces, public opinion is too likely to react strongly against them, to hold that whether guilty or not they should be handled as enemies of the social order and that it is a matter of national prestige to hang them. The lesson of the Chicago anarchists' case is obvious.

A rather more general, and more conservative, view is taken by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. Under the headline of "Fictitious Martyrs to a Futile Cause," it observes:

It will not be surprizing if the disorderly demonstrations in Europe in behalf of the two Italian Communists found guilty of murder by a Massachusetts jury are repeated in American cities. Such is said to be the program of American Radicals. They have a perfect right, of course, to protest against what they believe to be injustice. The wisdom of doing so is more open to question. The likehood that violent language will be used, leading, perhaps, to violent acts, is giving the police of Boston, which appears to be the headquarters of the agitation, some concern. They fear lest bombs may form a part of the argument.

The case of Sacco and Vanzetti, of comparatively little importance in itself, has become, as it were by chance, a rallying point for the forces of revolution. The issue which they have thus raised is a false one. The two men were fairly tried. Whether they were fairly convicted may be doubtful. There is a conflict of evidence as to their identity with two men who undeniably committed highway robbery and murder. It is said that both have complete alibis. The jury that convicted them were obviously not convinced of this, tho possibly they should have been.

Objection is also taken to the judge's charge, which is described as prejudiced and partial. For this accusation there appears to be no sufficient ground.

If Sacco and Vanzetti are indeed innocent, they have nothing to fear, nor is all this outcry against the Massachusetts

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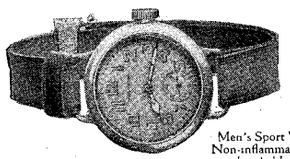
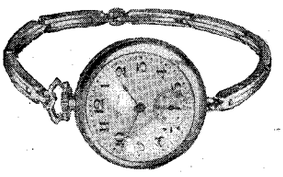
THE SCIENTIFICALLY BUILT WATCH

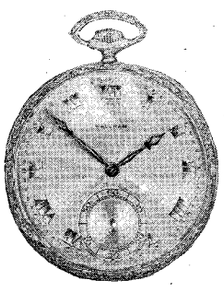


Men's Sport Watch
Non-inflammable and unbreakable glass
7 Jewels $27
15 Jewels $35



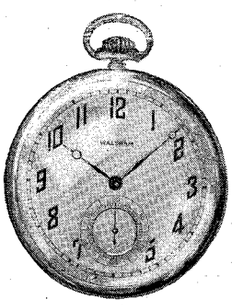
Waltham Convertible Ladies' Wrist Watch
3/0 size with patent disappearing eye in case
15 Jewel movement $30
7 Jewel movement $22.50

Waltham 20 Ligne
Ladies' Ribbon Watch
15 Jewels $80 to $120
Depending upon the case

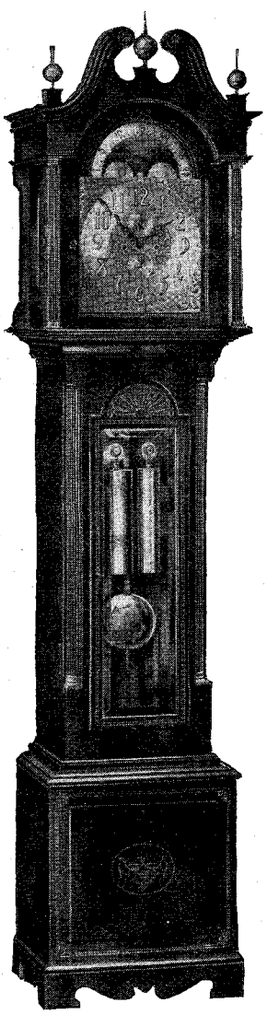


Waltham Colonial A
Extremely thin at no sacrifice of accuracy
Maximus Movement
21 Jewels
Riverside Movement
19 Jewels
$200 to $350
Depending upon the case

Waltham 7½ Ligne Ladies' Ribbon Watch
Movement smaller than a dime in diameter
$250 and up. According to the case



Waltham Colonial
1420
15 Jewels
$45 to $75
Depending upon the case



Waltham Hall Clock No. 905
$415 to $745
According to movement and chimes

For Sixty-Seven Years The Christmas Gift of Gifts

FOR sixty-seven years the Waltham Watch has been the American gift of gifts.

Year after year it has proved its lasting merit. Its "works" contain the highest watch-making achievements in the world. There is no watch movement like it. It has demonstrated its unchallenged leadership in international competition.

The Waltham Watch is the family watch of our beloved country. It has translated its service from parents to children's children. In thousands of instances it is the most prized personal possession.

Waltham accuracy is world famed.

Every Waltham Watch is backed by Waltham integrity. It is the world's standard of watch values.

What more worthy gift for Christmas! What gift more lasting! There is a Waltham Watch for every pocket-book. Make one of these dependable, beautiful Waltham time-keepers *your* Christmas Gift of Gifts.

Your jeweler can supply the Waltham Watch that you desire. If it is not in stock, write us, and we will see that he obtains it immediately.

Write for a valuable booklet that is a liberal "Watch" education. Sent free upon request. The Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

WALTHAM

THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME

Where you see this sign they sell Waltham Watches

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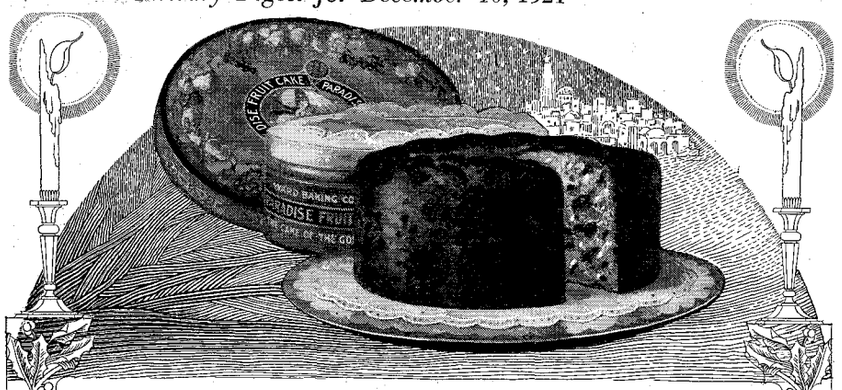

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Make It a Christmas Gift De Luxe

WARD'S PARADISE FRUIT CAKE

Here is Christmas joy for everybody, for guests at your holiday feast, for your friends and relatives at a distance—for your family.

Christmas comes but once a year and on that joyous occasion "WARD'S," the world's greatest bakers, make Paradise Fruit Cake—the last word in the art of cake making.

Only the highest grade materials are used in making Ward's Paradise Fruit Cake. Luscious cherries imported from France, Hawaiian pineapples, choicest nuts of every kind, raisins, butter, eggs, sugar, milk and flour—all perfectly blended and baked into the most delicious cake you ever tasted.

This masterpiece of cake making is put up as befits such a treasure. It is wrapped in glassine paper, and packed in an exquisitely decorated metal box, lined with lace paper and doily. Keeps indefinitely.

Nothing to equal it for the Christmas dinner and an ideal gift for an individual or family. Better than candy for the women folks and more appreciated by men than cigars.

Net weight 5 lbs. Measures more than 10 inches in diameter. Price east of the Mississippi River $5.00. Elsewhere in the United States and Canada $1 additional. At your dealer's or sent, parcel post or express prepaid, on receipt of check or post-office money order. Send your orders to our New York office or, if more convenient, to our nearest bakery.

OVER 100,000 SOLD LAST YEAR—THEY MUST BE GOOD

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Brooklyn, N. Y. Pittsburgh, Pa. Providence, R. I. Cleveland, O. Columbus, O.

TO him who has: there is no better appreciation than to give to him who wears Shawknit, that which has already met the requirements of his good taste.

To others, the gift will prove a pleasing introduction.

SHAW STOCKING CO.
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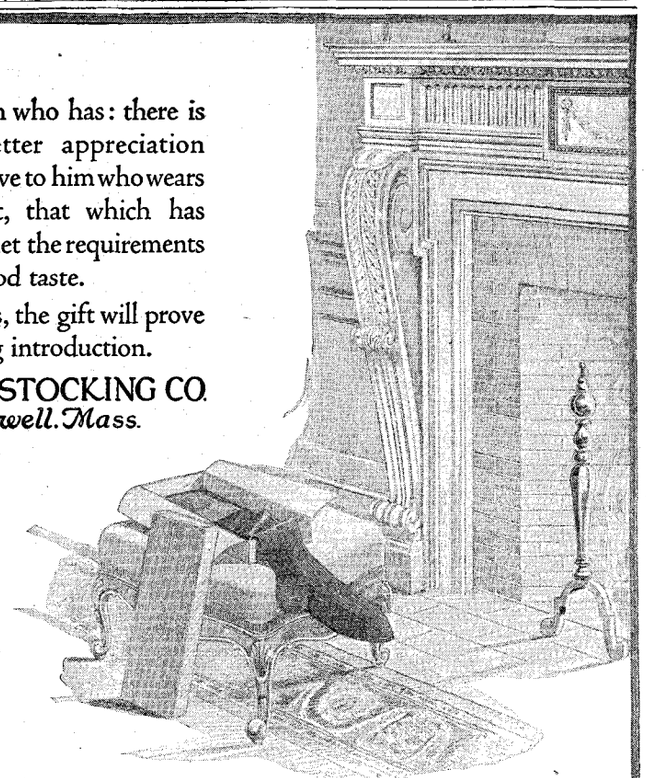

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

courts essential to their protection. An appeal for a new trial is pending, and if that is denied the case will probably go to the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth. Furthermore, a large sum of money has been raised for their defense and able counsel have been provided.

"EDUCATIONAL" PRISON LIFE UNDER THE SOVIETS

IRONY of the bitterest sort is found, by a recent well-equipped investigator from Czecho-Slovakia, in the Bolshevik boast that they were going to turn their prisons into "educational institutions," from which the prisoners would emerge "not criminals as from bourgeois prisons, but well-educated citizens." Prison life in Russia, this investigator found, had become immensely more common, if not more popular, but the "educational features" were not so apparent. Anything or nothing, he testified, may result in prison terms. The investigator is I. Ochakovsky, a member of the staff of *Volia Rossii*, a Russian daily published in Prague. He went to Soviet Russia to inquire into conditions at first hand, enjoying an advantage over most investigators in his knowledge of Russia and the Russians. He traveled extensively, for the most part on foot, worked in factories, and also had occasion to spend some time in prisons. A translation of his description of this last investigation runs:

At the present time even in small towns, the "educational institutions" occupy several private houses. The old prisons are not destroyed, but simply overcrowded. The new "homes" usually are on the main street of the city or town, probably to impress everybody with the fact that the people's commissars are doing much for education, the need for which is so great in Russia. In the city of Proskuroff the prison is in an immense building. Inside the big and badly neglected court, where heaps of refuse and garbage are seen, there are two houses with iron bars surrounded with barbed wire, in front of which Red Army guards stand with rifles in their hands.

When one enters the dirty damp structure, one finds himself in a large room, which could accommodate at most thirty people, and an extraordinary sight greets the eye. About eighty people, women and men are sitting on the floor closely pressed together. Their faces are gaunt, pale and dirty. Nearly all of them are dressed in rags. The men are naked to the waist. All are earnestly engaged in doing something. This occupation is called "reconnaissance" by the inmates.

When the guard opens the door to admit a new prisoner, the odor almost knocks him off his feet. As soon as he steps over the threshold, all inmates raise their heads and greet him with a wretched smile on their yellow faces: "Come in, comrade, make yourself at home. If you have not got 'them' yet, they are sure to come."

The guard slightly pushes in the puzzled newcomer and bangs the door shut after him. I do not know how that affected

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others, but I shiver even now, recalling that moment in the detention house. I stood, looked around myself, unable to make up my mind to join the prisoners. In a corner I noticed a priest with long hair, without a shirt, who was busily engaged in destroying a certain species of insect. Not far from him sat a lady of cultured appearance engaged in the same task. She was a public school teacher, an intelligent and well-educated woman. When some time earlier she came to the Cheka to change her Ukrainian passport, issued by Petlura's agents, for a Soviet document, she was detained for "a couple of minutes" (all are detained for "a couple of minutes"), and several days later she was told that she was charged with counter-revolution, espionage and banditry.

Further in the corner sat a peasant woman from Volhynia and near her a lad of about eighteen, her son. Following the example of the men, the old woman took off her shirt, and also engaged in the destruction of the vermin. On the other window sill sat a man of imposing appearance, with an extremely kindly face, and next to him a tall and broad-shouldered old man, clean shaven but with gray hair on his head. The former was the principal of the Polish high school in Proskuroff and the latter a former Polish landowner who had a model estate near Proskuroff, which now was completely destroyed.

In the middle of the room stood Yankel Yankelevich, a former military tailor. . . . He had just been locked up, and he could not make up his mind to settle anywhere, being afraid to let the vermin into his half-torn fur coat. Suddenly he noticed the principal of the high school, for whom he used to make uniforms. He made a step in the direction of the principal and exclaimed: "Thank God, you are here. . . . Now I feel a little better, because I see there are decent people here. I thought I was put in the same cell with bandits."

The principal smiled and shook the hand of his old acquaintance. "Why were you imprisoned?" he asked.

"Why was I imprisoned? Just so, just for nothing. All these months I have been embroidering stars for Red Army commanders. The chairman of the Special Section comes to me and says: 'Yankel, make me a star for to-morrow without fail.' 'I can not,' I say to him, 'I have much work for to-morrow.' He got awful mad and began to shout: 'If you don't make it, I'll arrest you, I'll have you shot, that's sabotage.' And, my God, what a scandal he made! But I didn't get frightened and didn't make the star, because I couldn't. And I had no material. And what do you think? On the next day I got an order to go to Zhmerinka: to get material there. I got a pass, which was entered in about a hundred books, and went to the station. Suddenly I was arrested there by order . . . whose order, do you think? By order of the chairman of the Special Section, and I am charged with attempt to travel on a false pass. How do you like that? And, I had with me about two hundred small stones for self-igniters which I wanted to exchange for something in Zhmerinka, so I am charged with profiteering. Then when searching my house they found two pairs of old officer's shoulder straps, which I cut up in order to make new stars, so I am charged with being a Monarchist, and they threaten to shoot me. And I have, you know, six children, and the seventh one will soon come. There is no money at home, upon my honest word, not a copeck. And what will my poor wife do without me?"

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BIRDS · BEASTS · AND · TREES

JOHN DANIEL, CIVILIZED GORILLA

LIFE in a jungle in the French Gaboon country may differ slightly from the ways of an English household, but that did not especially trouble "Johnny Gorilla," as his intimate friends called him. He did not find eating at table disconcerting; on the contrary, his table manners were really very good. And as for sleeping in a bed, he soon found it was rather a lark to stand

Courtesy of the Bulletin of the New York Zoological Society.

HE WAS FOND OF CHILDREN.

This three-year-old girl was a frequent visitor and beloved playmate.

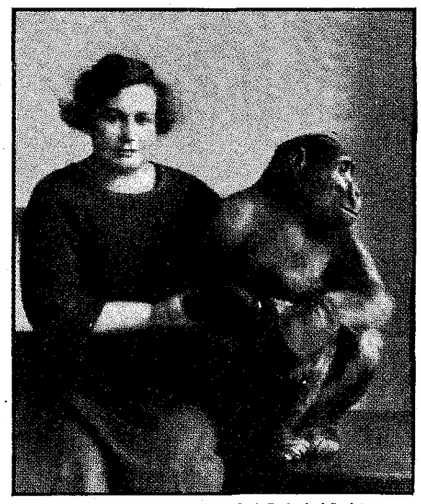
on the top rail of the bed and jump on the springs, head over heels, like a mischievous boy. Of course he did not arrive at this advanced stage of sophistication all in a moment. He had to be "brought up," like any other child. His civilized life began when he was captured, very young, and brought to Havre by a French ship captain. The friends who adopted him saw him first entertaining the crowds in the zoo of an English department store, toward the end of 1918. Major Rupert Penny, who was interested in primates, bought the gorilla, with the idea of seeing how much mentality could be developed in this member of the highest ape family. So John came to live with his owner's family in London, and the story of his domestic life and his quaint habits is told by a member of the household, Alyse Cunningham, in the *Zoological Society Bulletin* (New York):

We converted a small room into a cage for him, separated from another room by bars, so that he could see and be near to people all day. The cage was heated by an electric radiator. One of the windows of the cage we had taken out, and the space was covered with several thicknesses of muslin, to allow fresh air to be filtered through.

We soon found it was impossible to leave him alone at night, because he shrieked every night, and nearly all night, from loneliness and fear! This we found he had done in the store before coming to us. He always began to cry directly he saw the assistants putting things away for the night. We found that this loneliness at night was trying on his health and appetite, besides which, we were afraid the people in the neighborhood would complain. As soon as possible my nephew had his bed made up every night in the room adjoining the cage, with the result that John was quite happy, and at once began to grow and put on weight.

By this time I was getting to like John, and to take a great interest in him. I fed him, washed his hands, face and feet twice a day, and brushed and combed his hair—which he would try and do himself whenever he got hold of the brush or comb. He soon got to like all this. My next idea was to teach him to be strictly clean in his habits. This training occupied quite six weeks.

John's appetite seemed to tire of foods very quickly. The only thing he stuck to was milk, which he always liked best when warmed. We began by giving him a quart a day, raising to three and a half quarts a day. I found that he preferred to choose his own food, so I used to place for him several kinds, such as bananas, oranges, apples, grapes, raisins, currants, dates and any small fruit in season, such as raspberries or strawberries, all of which he especially liked to have warmed. These displays I placed on a high shelf in the kitchen, where he could get them with difficulty. I think that he thought himself very clever when he stole anything. He never would



Courtesy of the Bulletin of the New York Zoological Society.

A BIT COY, PERHAPS, BUT HAPPY.

When he was taken from Miss Cunningham to live among strangers, the gorilla died.

eat anything stale. He was extremely fond of jelly, especially fresh lemon jelly, which was often made for him, but he never would touch it after the second day.

Oranges or apples, or any fruit that had been cut he would never eat after a few hours. He loved roses, *to eat*, more than anything! The more beautiful they were the more he liked them, but he never would eat faded roses. As a consequence I hardly

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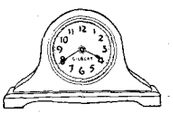

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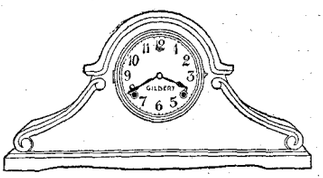

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

ever was able to have roses in the vases. He also liked nibbling twigs, and to eat the green buds of trees.

When he first came to us, I found that nuts gave him dreadful spells of indigestion, for after eating them he would lie down on the floor and groan. As he grew older he became very fond of peanuts baked in the oven, and they seemed to agree with him very well. He never cared very much for nuts of any other kind, except walnuts. With coconuts he was very funny. He knew that they had to be broken, and he would try and break them on the floor. When he found he couldn't manage that, he would bring the big nut to one of us and try to make us understand what he wished. If we gave him a hammer he would try to use it on the nut, and on not being able to manage that, he always gave back to us both the hammer and the coconut. He knew what hammers and chisels were for, but for obvious reasons we never encouraged him in anything to do in the line of carpentry.

John loved to have people come to see him in his home, says Miss Cunningham, and when they came he would show off like a child. He would take them by the hand and lead them round and round the room. If he saw that his visitors were at all nervous about him, he would run past them and give them a smack on the leg, and, she says, you could see him grin as he did so. His mischievousness took various diverting forms, she continues:

A game he was very fond of was to pretend that he was blind, shutting his eyes very tightly and running about the room knocking against tables and chairs. He loved to take everything out of a waste paper basket and strew the contents all over the room, after which he would always pick up everything and put it all back when told to, but looking very bored all the while. If the basket was very full he would push it all down very carefully to make room for more. He would always put things back when told to do so, such as books from a book-shelf, or things from a table.

His table manners were really very good. He always sat at the table, and whenever a meal was ready, would pull his own chair up to his place. He did not care to eat a great quantity, but he especially liked to drink water out of a tumbler. I always gave him some butter with his breakfast, but he seldom liked bread. Sometimes he would take a whole crust or round of toast when you least expected him to and eat it all. He always took afternoon tea—of which he was very fond—and a thin piece of bread with plenty of jam; and he always liked coffee after dinner. He was the least greedy of all the animals I ever have seen. He never would snatch anything, and always ate very slowly. He always drank a lot of water, which he would get himself whenever he wanted it, by turning on a tap. Strange to say he always turned off the water when he had finished drinking. He seemed to thrive on water, and this never prevented his taking his milk as well.

John seemed to think that every one was delighted to see him, and he used to throw up the window whenever he was permitted. If he found the sash locked he would unfasten it, and when a big crowd collected

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outside he would clap his chest and his hands. He was especially fond of children, and would always put out his hand in an appealing fashion and grunt with pleasure. When told to do so, he would always come in, shut the window and lock it.

He was especially fond of my little niece, three years old, who used to come with her mother to stay. John and she used to play together for hours, and he seemed to understand what she wanted him to do. If she ever cried, and her mother would go and pick her up, John would always try and nip the mother or give her a smack with the full weight of his hands, evidently thinking that she was the cause of the child's tears.

Some of the things John did were so clever as to be almost incredible. The writer cites two cases in particular:

One day we were going out, for which I was sitting ready drest, when John wished to sit on my lap. My sister, Mrs. Penny, said:

"Don't let him, he will spoil your dress."

As my dress happened to be a light one, I pushed him away, and said, "No." He at once lay on the floor and cried just like a child for about a minute. Then he rose, looked round the room, found a newspaper, went and picked it up, spread it on my lap and climbed up. This was quite the cleverest thing I ever saw him do. Even those who saw it said they would not have believed it had they not seen it themselves.

Another clever thing John did, altho I suspect this was due more to instinct than downright cleverness. A piece of filet beefsteak had just come from the butcher. In as much as occasionally I gave him a small mouthful of raw beef, a small piece of the coarser part of the steak was cut off, and I gave it to him. He tasted it, then gravely handed it back to me. Then he took my hand and put it on the finer part of the meat. From that I cut off a tiny piece, gave it to him, and he ate it. When my nephew came home, he wouldn't believe it, so I tried it again, with the same result, except that then he did not even attempt to eat the coarser meat.

He always went to bed at eight o'clock in his little room adjoining Major Penny's. He had a spring bed, with blankets, and he would get out in the night by himself, go back to bed and pull the blankets over himself quite neatly. He was never taught any tricks, says the writer:

He simply acquired knowledge himself. We took him by train to our cottage in the country, as an ordinary passenger, without even a chain round his neck. We found he did not like fields or open country, but he was very happy in a garden or in woods.

We made one very great mistake with John. His cage was used as a punishment, with the result we never could leave him there alone, for he would shriek all the time. We never were able to get a satisfactory person to look after him, and so he became a very great tie. We tried a great many persons, but they all imagined that you could not bring up the animal without a stick. Now a stick was the one thing that our gorilla would not stand from any one, save Major Penny and myself. Presently we found out that the only way to deal with him was to tell him he was very naughty, and push him away from us, when he would roll on the floor and cry and be very repentant, holding one's ankles and putting his head on our feet.

But at last the gorilla became too much

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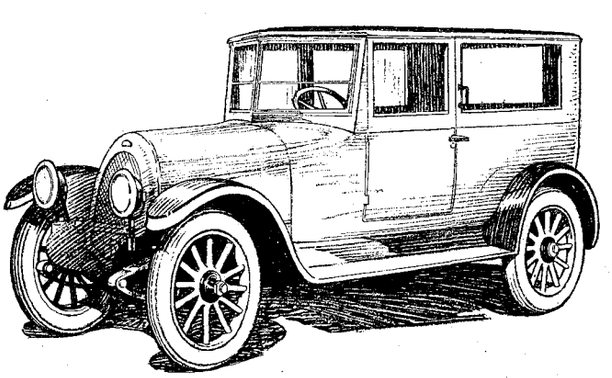

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

of a burden, and his friends felt they must part with him. Miss Cunningham outlines the tragedy that followed:

Understanding he was to be placed in a private park in Florida, and believing that these would be ideal conditions for him, we signed the contract to sell him, only to find out too late what the real conditions were to be. Unfortunately also the man sent to take him across to America had not the slightest notion how to treat him, because, altho we stipulated he would stay with John for six weeks, he was with John only a very few hours. Thus was poor John Gorilla taken away from us by a complete stranger to him, with the result that from totally changed conditions and homesickness he soon became ill, and my presence was called for by cable entirely too late for me to find him alive. He died in Madison Square Garden Tower in the last week of April, 1921.

UNDERWATER DUEL OF THE OTTER AND THE PIKE

A WILD chase is going on in the depths of the biggest bog-hole. The rushes bow their sheaves and the flags their fans. Black mud is stirred up in whirlpools, seething bubbles come to the surface and burst. The otter has invaded the water-hole of Grim, the pike. The fisher had just caught a fish and started on its way to a little island, intending to have its meal peacefully under a willow, when it was suddenly attacked and robbed of its prey. It caught a glimpse of the indistinct outline of a great fish, who was Grim herself, and exasperated at such audacity, it turned hotly to chase the robber. Now it tries to get beneath Grim, in order to seize her round the gills or by the belly, but at the decisive moment Grim turns aside, so that the otter has to set his teeth where he can, a little behind Grim's neck, and, we read in "Grim, the Story of a Pike," translated from the Danish of Svend Fleuron (Knopf, New York):

The instant it has taken hold Grim darts into deep water with her assailant. The otter backs, extends his fore and hind legs far out from his body, and spreads his web, so as to offer as much resistance as possible. Just as the weasel lets itself be carried away by the hare in whose neck it has fixt itself, so now the otter allows himself to be dragged through the bog by the lynx of the waters.

Grim soon sees that this pace is wearing out her strength, and pauses for a moment.

As she does so, she feels as if an eel were winding its pliant body round her chest. She rolls round, unable to use her fins. She quickly regains her balance, however, frees her body from the pressure, and sets off, with sudden twists, and leaps from the bottom to the surface, turning so suddenly that the fish-snatcher's body swings out and hangs down in the water.

But the otter only keeps a firmer hold. He is used to these desperate rallies, which always become fiercer and more violent as the quarry is on the point of giving in. He takes care, however, in turning, not to let any of his legs hang in front of the pike's mouth; he is too well acquainted with the teeth of the fresh-water shark!

Up and down, the two well-matched opponents dive incessantly.

Whenever Grim goes to the surface, a puffing and growling is heard. The otter hastily gasps for breath, and tightens his hold with his fore-claws; but when they are on their way down to the depths, and air-bubbles, like silver beads, roll through the water behind him, he has only to hold on and let himself go.

Once Grim is lucky. An old snag sticks up in the water, and, in turning, the otter's body is dashed against it. It sends a shock through the animal, but as Grim for the moment has exhausted her energy and succumbed to one of the well-known fits of weakness common to her species, the otter once more apparently gets the upper hand.

Thus with varying fortunes the battle rages for some time.

They lie fighting on the surface—a golden-streaked, slimy, scaly fish twisted into a knot with a dark, hairy, furred body!

Once more there is a pause in the fighting.

Unobserved by Grim, who has just fallen into one of her apathetic fits, the otter endeavors carefully to float the pike up under one of the large mounds, in order to drag her up with an effort of strength on to dry land; but the attempt fails utterly: he is simply unable to manage so great a load.

Now Grim's strength returns once more. With a powerful stroke of her tail, she disappears with lightning rapidity from the surface, and goes to the bottom with her rider, whose merry-go-round jaunt makes his head swim. She is trying to get hold of his leg or body, and therefore twists round with him so that he flaps like a loose piece of strap on an axle; but she is not sufficiently supple to reach him. Her back aches, her flexor muscles hurt. At last she has met with an opponent who puts her judgment, her ingenuity, and her endurance to the extreme test.

Down on the bottom, sticking out from the bank, are the roots of the willow-bushes on the edge. In her mad rush down, Grim has come near these, and instinctively seeks shelter beneath them. At full speed she runs her long body into the network and sticks fast, rapidly twisting her tail-screw both ahead and astern.

The otter treads water now on the right, now on the left side of her, and tries, by utilizing the roots as steps, to lift her up with him. But in vain, he cannot even stir the huge fish!

His teeth are still far from having forced their way through; it seems as if, short and rounded as they are, they cannot reach the bottom. But he makes tremendous exertions, whipping his tail in under the peat-bank, while with his hind paws he seeks for support in clefts and cracks. Suddenly he feels one of his feet seized. The grasp tightens, so that his whole leg aches; he tries to draw in his foot, but it is held immovable.

What has happened? A new character has entered the watery drama. A monster crayfish, that has become so stiff with age that it can scarcely manage to strike a proper blow with its tail, has made for itself, in fear of Grim, a reliable place of refuge in the hole. For a long time it has patiently followed the battle through its feelers, and hoped that some morsel would fall to its hungry stomach; now, with

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On a Pullman about a month ago

I had to shave—and in a hurry.

Confound it! No hot water. And me with a wiry beard.

I was fussing around, cussing around.

"Here, old man, here's your salvation. Lather with this and you'll be shaved in a jiffy."

It was the man at the next bowl. He was handing me a tube of shaving cream.

I squeezed a bit of it on my brush. The cream was olive-colored.

"Never mind rubbing it in," says my fellow-shaver. "Just lather and shave."

. . . . A few strokes with the razor. No "pull" at all. No scrape. Nothing like the usual shave. Was the razor really getting the hair?

I looked closely at my face. Felt of the skin. By George! How clean and smooth every razor stroke left the skin!

A few more licks with the razor and the job was done.

. . . . Never before did I know shaving to be so pleasant, so delightful!

Never before did I know a razor to take off the beard so easily, so cleanly, so smoothly!

Never before did I know my skin to feel so good after a shave. So cool. So freshened.

That was my introduction to Palmolive Shaving Cream. And I want to tell you that no matter how many soaps and creams and other concoctions you've tried, there's nothing in the world like a Palmolive shave.

You can test this cream at no cost to you. A 10-day trial tube of Palmolive is free to every man who requests it. Your name and address in the coupon brings you the trial tube, free and post-paid.

THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, U. S. A.

Large size tube at your druggist, 35c

FREE

Try a new kind of lather. One that emulsifies the oil-coat on the beard. One that also contains palm and olive oils. A trial tube free. Mail the coupon.

THE PALM OLIVE COMPANY
Dept. B 214, Milwaukee, U. S. A.

Please send me a free trial tube of Palmolive Shaving Cream.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

PALMOLIVE emulsifies the oil-coat on the beard. Within one minute the beard absorbs 15% of water, and the horniest beard becomes wax-like. Every hair then cuts easy. Palmolive lather is also a lotion in itself. Contains palm and olive oils. It soothes all irritation—makes the skin feel good. Send for free trial tube.

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Chinese schoolboys in Manchuria are just like schoolboys everywhere. School established at Ssupingkai by South Manchuria Railway

An Artery of Trade and Civilization

The South Manchuria Railway has not been content to develop merely the material resources of the rich territory it serves; it has bent its energies to the spread of modern civilization in this ancient land of the Manchus.

Recognizing that education is the foundation of progress, the company has established 91 schools, many of them exclusively for Chinese students.

To promote public health, modern methods of sanitation, medicine and surgery have been introduced. Eighteen hospitals have been built. Since the establishment of the railroad in 1906, more than $8,000,000 has been expended by the company in public health work. For the relief of famine victims in neighboring provinces, the company has provided free transportation to thousands of refugees, and it has carried great quantities of food at low rates.

South Manchuria railway school at Mukden for Japanese girls

Under the fostering policies of the South Manchuria Railway, the country has increased 12,000,000 in population since 1906. Laboratories and experiment stations have diffused knowledge of scientific methods of agricultural production, and the yield of agricultural products has risen from 117,000,000 to 502,000,000 bushels.

Chinese boys studying the three R's at Kung-chu-ling

The import of many millions of dollars' worth of American machinery has opened hitherto undreamed-of possibilities of wealth production.

These are some of the accomplishments of the South Manchuria Railway—a railroad adhering to a policy of equal opportunity to all, irrespective of nationality.

Hospital at Tiehling, one of the 18 maintained by the South Manchuria Railway

The South Manchuria Railway, running through Chosen (Korea) and Manchuria, is the only railway in the Orient with all-American equipment. It conducts a chain of hotels-de-luxe, travel bureaus, and city and country clubs.

An illustrated folder of the South Manchuria Railway may be had by writing Mr. Yozo Tamura, Trinity Building, New York.

Your Host and Guide

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

gratitude to Providence, it closes its great claw upon the warm-blooded fisher. But alas! it returns its thanks too soon. When the crayfish seizes upon the animal, we read:

A growing uneasiness steals over the otter. With the grasp on his leg, his lungs begin to warn him, his throat contracts, and his eyes seem on the point of bursting. Up! Up! With or without his prey!

He has let go of Grim, and now makes his escape from the hole with so sudden a jerk that the old crayfish accompanies him; he slips out from among the roots, and is already rising; and as he approaches the surface and finds the blessed light beating more and more strongly upon the mud about his eyes, he hastens his flight, until, with an eager sniff, he reaches the surface.

Grim is close behind him, and as the otter lands, there is a loud splash. It would have been all over with the brown beast if the old crayfish, on its way down from the surface, where it had at last let go its hold, had not dropt like a stone straight into Grim's mouth. Grim has now to content herself with sending her opponent a cold, dull, fishy glance, and let the Nipper continue its journey down into her draw-bag.

THE MISSIONARY BIRD THAT CONVERTED OLD CAESAR

OLD Cæsar would go fishing on Sunday. Otherwise he was a well-behaved old slave. It was in the Puritanical days of the pioneers of Dorchester backwoods, and he was notorious for this bad habit. His orthodox master berated him and often warned him who and what would get him if he did not mend his ways, but Cæsar was obdurate. Winthrop Packard, secretary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society tells in *Our Dumb Animals* (Boston) the legend which gave the brown thrasher the name of "the missionary bird" among those colonists:

One pleasant May morning, after a special lecture on Satan and Sabbath-breakers, Cæsar, nevertheless, slipt away down behind the barn to the little lake, rowed out from shore in his boat a little way, and began to fish. And as he fished there came a brown thrasher to the near-by birch-top and sang; and these were the words which Old Cæsar, with his guilty conscience stirred, thought he heard him sing:

"Cæsar, Cæsar,
Go to church, go to church,
Fishy fisher, fishy fisher,
Devil catch you!"

Cæsar stop this fishing, aghast. Nothing like this had ever happened to him. He listened, and the brown thrasher sang it over and over again. Whereupon he caught up his oars, rowed ashore, rushed up to the house, got into his good clothes and hurried to church, a little bit late, but safe. Therefore, they called the brown thrasher the missionary bird because he converted Old Cæsar, who was never known to go fishing on Sunday again.

Whether this be true or not, or whether it is one of those farm-hand folk tales which

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are so common in backwoods districts, I cannot say, but it is certain that the brown thrasher is a wonderful singer and also one of the most useful of our insect-eating birds. He loves sprout land and will nest wherever shrubbery is plentiful. Berry pastures bordering water are also a delight to him, and there he may always be found in May and June, conspicuous alike for his fox-brown coloring, his post on some topmost twig when singing, and his varied, loud, and brilliant song.

LOOK FOR THE BANDED BIRDS

PERSONS engaged in outdoor activities should keep a lookout for birds carrying an aluminum band on the bare part of the leg just above the toes. By so doing they may cooperate with the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, by furnishing data to supplement the bird-banding work conducted by the bureau, says *The Scientific Monthly* (Utica, N. Y.):

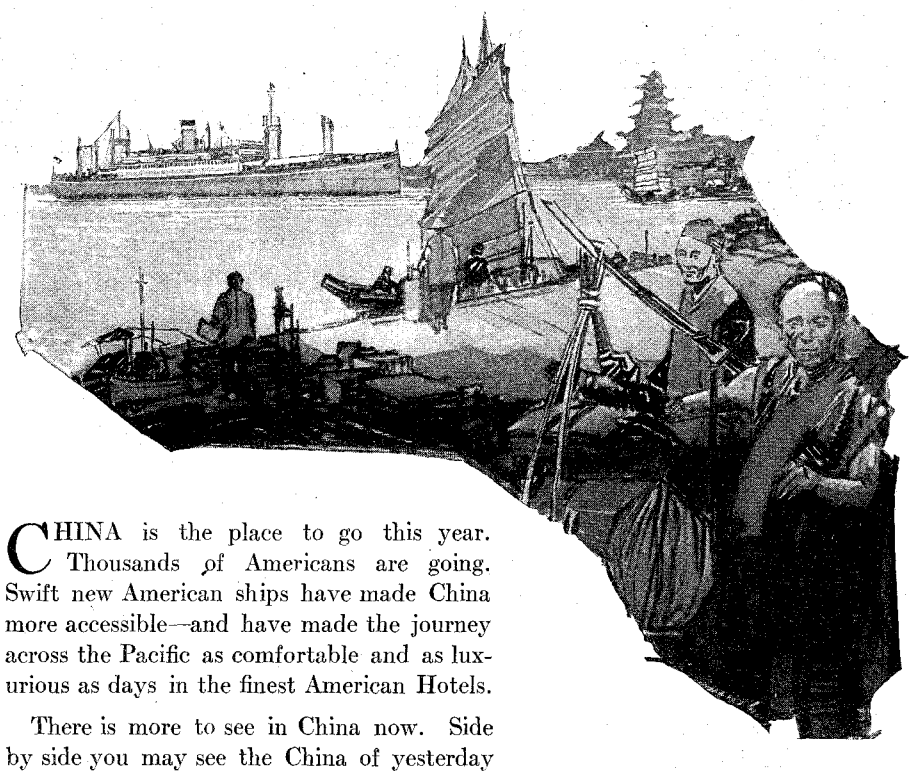
When any one happens to capture a banded bird or to come upon one that has been hurt or killed, it will be of great assistance to the investigations of the department to have a report made of the facts by returning the band (if the bird is dead; otherwise the band should not be removed, but its number noted), together with details as to when and where the bird was found.

The aluminum bands issued by the Biological Survey carry the abbreviation "Biol. Surv." and a serial number on one side, and "Wash., D. C." on the other. But as other bands have been used on a large number of birds by various individuals and institutions, it would be advisable for any one finding a bird that carries a band not marked as above indicated, or of which the address is not clearly understood, to forward the information to the Biological Survey, where every effort will be made to locate the person responsible. These bands are placed on the bird's tarsus, the bare portion of the leg immediately above the toes.

Experts in bird work are using the banding method to solve a variety of problems relative to the migrations and life histories of our native birds which are thus approached from the aspects of the individual birds. Some of the more important questions that can be solved by banding operations are: How fast do the individuals of any species travel on their periodic migrations; does any one flock continue in the van or is the advance made by successive flocks passing one over the other in alternate periods of rest and flight? Do individuals of any species always follow the same route, and is it identical for both spring and fall flights? Do migrating birds make the same stop-overs every year to feed? How long do birds remain in one locality during the migration, the breeding, or the winter seasons? Do birds adopt the same nesting area, nest site, and winter quarters during successive seasons? For how many broods will one pair remain mated, and which bird, if not both, is attracted next year to the old nesting-side? How far from their nests do birds forage for food; and, after the young have left the nest, will the parent birds bring them to the feeding and trapping station? How long do birds live?

A minimum of 100,000 banded birds is planned, from which it is hoped that valuable information will be obtained in regard to the habits of migratory birds."

This is the Year to see China



CHINA is the place to go this year. Thousands of Americans are going. Swift new American ships have made China more accessible—and have made the journey across the Pacific as comfortable and as luxurious as days in the finest American Hotels.

There is more to see in China now. Side by side you may see the China of yesterday and the China of tomorrow. On one street corner you may see the China of Confucius. On the next you may see the undeniable handiwork of China—the modern Republic.

The Sunshine Belt

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is operating these new U. S. Government owned ships. For 73 years this Company has been known in every port on the Pacific for the excellence of its service.

Now, under its direction these new ships have broken the speed record over "the Sunshine Belt to the Orient." They sail from San Francisco to Hawaii, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Manila, on the Southern route. Stop-overs in any Eastern country may be arranged. A day's stop is made at Honolulu so that the traveler has plenty of time to see the picturesque life, to visit the beach at Waikiki, and view the nearby scenic wonders.

New Comforts

Every stateroom is on the outside. American beds have taken the place of old fashioned berths. Running water, electric fans, electric radiators, and bed reading lamps equip each room. Most of the rooms have private baths.

For information in regard to sailings and accommodations, address

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Information Division 2419
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Please send me without obligation the U. S. Government Booklet and descriptive literature about the places I may visit.

I am considering a trip to The Orient ☐ South America ☐ Europe ☐.

If I go date will be about_____

My Name _____

My Street No. or R. F. D. _____

Town _____ *State* _____

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Jim Henry's Column

Xmas

I always feel like protesting to someone whenever I see that vulgar caricature of the most beautiful word in human speech.

It is particularly offensive to me when used as the introduction of the thought that someone should present me, this Christmas, with a single action wheelbarrow, a new steam-heating outfit or a farm stump-puller.

Now, of course, I appreciate what a lovely thing it would be for the family to club together and give to Dad a nice big tube of Mennen Shaving Cream, prettily festooned with ribbon and a sprig of holly, inadvertently dropping his grandfather's shaving mug into the ash can.

It is even true that this introduction to the delights of Mennen shaves would more than repay him for two fur coats, a bicycle, a diamond brooch, a phonograph and a walking doll.

But, honestly, that isn't the way I want to land him. I want to do business with principles. I want him to buy his first tube of Mennen's himself—because I have succeeded at last in convincing him that Mennen's is a truly marvelous improvement over his old-timer's soap.

I want him to appreciate that his first Mennen shave is an important and solemn occasion—the obsequies of a bad habit and the initiation into a new and better way.

I want his mind to be all prepared for that wonderful bank of Mennen lather, moist as mist and firm as whipped cream—and for the sensation of razor play that is like a caress—and for the sensation of a face that is smooth instead of skinned.

and afterwards— Mennen Talcum for Men— it doesn't show

If you are approaching this state of conviction and anticipation why not make yourself a present?

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

I'll send a demonstrator tube for 10 cents.

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

CAN A SNAKE CHARM A BIRD?

"THEY say that snakes can charm birds by their gaze and draw them into their open mouth by first overcoming them with their poisonous breath. Helpless, the bird plunges headlong into the creature's horrible gullet," said Louis, one of the children in "Animal Life in Field and Garden" (The Century Company, New York). In this book Jean Henri Fabre, the great French naturalist, masquerading under the name of *Uncle Paul*, tells many stories of the little neighbors about which the children ask him. As for snakes, says *Uncle Paul:*

There is a grain of truth in what you say, but far more untruth, the result of popular superstition which deliberately credits the serpent with sorcery. In the first place, the breath of a serpent, or of any reptile whatever, has nothing poisonous about it, nothing magically attractive, nothing supernatural. You all have too much common sense to make it necessary for me to dwell on these ridiculous tales. There remains only the belief that the bird is charmed by the reptile's hard, fixed gaze. The marvel of this amounts in reality to very little.

Some of our snakes are very fond of birds' eggs. They climb trees, search out the nests, and eat the eggs when the mothers are not there to protect them. More than one human nest-robber who thought he was seizing a jay's or a blackbird's brood has put his hand instead on the cold, coiled body of a reptile in the bottom of the nest. I have even known instances in which the plunderers, seized with horror at this unexpected encounter, fell backward from the tree-top and did not come out of the adventure without broken bones. A warning to others. The larger snakes do not content themselves with eggs, but devour the young birds as well, even those that are outside the nest when they can catch them, which fortunately is not easy. Imagine an innocent little bird surprized by a snake in the underbrush. The poor little thing suddenly sees before it a mouth horribly wide open and glittering eyes regarding it steadily. Scared almost to death, the bird loses its head and is powerless to take flight. In vain it beats its wings, cries plaintively, and finally falls from the branch, paralyzed and dying. The monster lying in wait catches the poor thing in its mouth.

The power to charm that serpents are supposed to have is therefore in reality only the power so to terrify a bird that it can not fly. We ourselves, on being suddenly confronted by an appalling danger—do we always retain the presence of mind necessary to face it? Are there not plenty of persons that get bewildered, lose their wits completely, and make matters worse by acting foolishly? The charm exerted by serpents all comes down simply to that. I am inclined to believe that a bird, on being surprized by a snake, usually is able to overcome the first feeling of terror and to take flight as soon as it sees the reptile's horrible gullet yawning to receive the expected prey; and so the serpent's attempt to paralyze its victim has a chance to succeed only with very young and inexperienced birds. What paralyzes with fright an ignorant young nestling hardly affects a bird that is master of itself.

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Dentists use and prescribe Pyorrhocide Powder for restoring and maintaining gum health. It is scientifically compounded and its effectiveness has been demonstrated in dental clinics devoted exclusively to pyorrhea treatment and prevention.

Pyorrhea is not a disease of the teeth, but an unhealthy condition of the gums. The twice-a-day use of Pyorrhocide Powder helps to make the gums firm and healthy. It cleans and polishes the teeth.

Pyorrhocide Powder is economical because a dollar package contains six months' supply. Sold by leading druggists and dental supply houses

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BUESCHER
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Easiest of all wind instruments to play and one of the most beautiful. You can learn the scale in an hour's practice and play popular music in a few weeks. You can take your place in a band within 90 days, if you so desire. Unrivalled for home entertainment, church, lodge or school. In big demand for orchestra dance music. The portrait above is of Donald Clark, Soloist with the famous Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.

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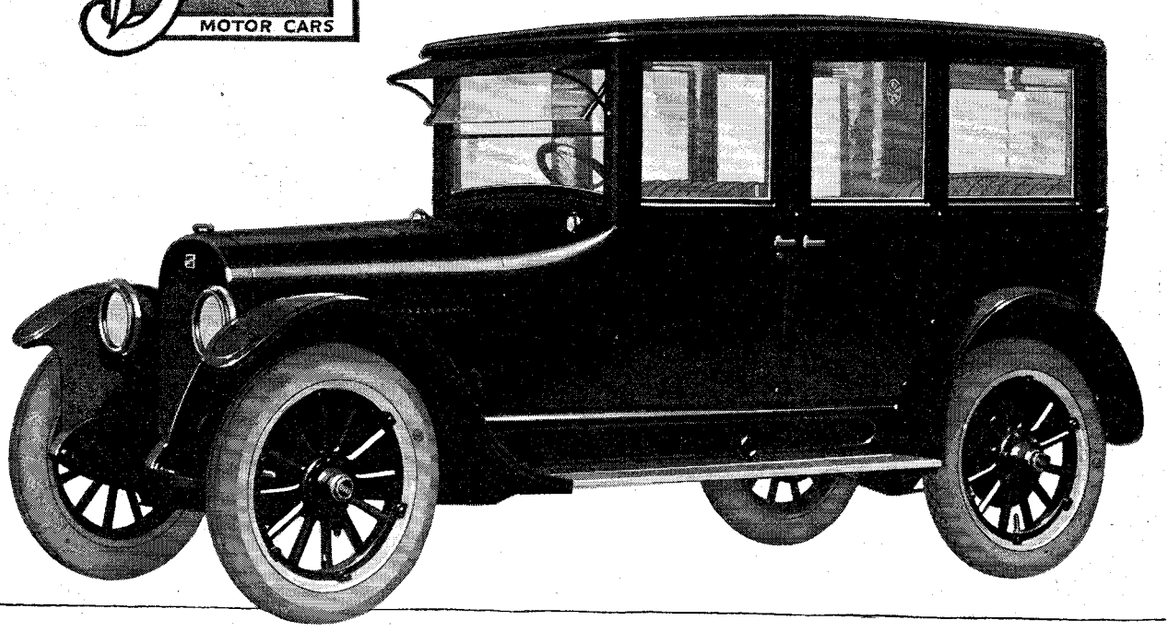
VALVE-IN-HEAD Buick MOTOR CARS



The motorist who has driven a Buick longest is the one who appreciates Buick most

W. C. Jessup, President and General Manager of the E.H. Hotchkiss Company, Norwalk, Conn., is a staunch admirer of Buick. He tells why:

"My Model 29 Buick, purchased in 1911, has now run 150,000 miles.

"Winter and summer, it has traveled over every kind and condition of road. It has gone through miles of mud at a stretch. It has traveled for hours over Florida sands. It has plowed through snow drifts. Yet in all these years I have never had to get out of my car except for tire trouble. It always keeps going.

"The same clutch, cylinders, transmission, differential, etc., that were in the car when it was delivered are still in perfect working order."

Mr. Jessup's account of his Buick's performance is characteristic of the service given by Buicks everywhere, and accounts for the overwhelming sentiment—You can always depend on Buick.

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Buy your Thermo early before your dealer's supply is gone. Look for the Thermo gold and black hanger in the neck of the garment. If your dealer cannot supply you write us.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

FRUIT PRODUCTS, TRUE AND FALSE

THE chemical "Fruit Product" is to some extent a sequel of the crop-failure, we are told by M. S. Noyes, director of research of the Welch Grape Juice Co., writing in *The Chemical Age* (New York). The public, educated to the distinctive characteristics of a product, is unable to get it on an off year, and the synthetic manufacturer, who is not bothered with frosts or droughts, cleverly steps in with his "something just as good." He thus gets a foothold, and finally becomes an active competitor of the pure fruit manufacturer. Mr. Noyes recommends the methods of chemical research to control this situation. Variations of climate and soil, the chemistry and physiology of nutrition, improvements in factory methods—all, he says, will bear additional study in order that an abundance of high-quality fruit may be grown and that it may reach the consumer in attractively edible form.

Pure food laws are hard to enforce beyond a certain point, Mr. Noyes says; for we have so many varieties that no exact analysis or formula can be given as the standard to which product must conform. Each year's crop is the result of seasonal conditions and in some years the same crop, grown on the same land, is different from that of the year previous. He continues:

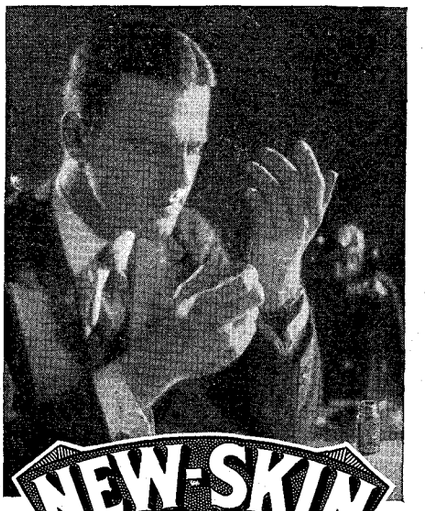
"Pure food products are different to-day from what they were twenty years ago. Methods of handling and processing are different. Sterilization, the use of improved machinery, larger units and better transportation facilities make it easier to produce a higher-class product from a given material than was the case a few years ago.

"Food preserving is an art; in fact, in its inception it was a household art, and it is fair to say that some people are condemning fruit products that are purer and of higher quality than those they are accustomed to, simply because they do not look like those made by cruder methods a few years ago.

"The pure food manufacturer finds that prejudice for a product that looks like what the same-named product did twenty years ago is a temptation to him to go backwards rather than forwards.

"It is a disappointment to the manufacturer with good intentions, who has spent effort and money in developing sanitary methods and vacuum cooking, to have his product unfavorably received because it does not have the charred color and cooked taste that he has worked hard to overcome. It also is a great disappointment to have a product unfavorably received by the public because it is not highly-spiced to cover up the pomace and oxidation products present in previous products of its kind.

"The sugar industry was among the first food enterprises to put its processes under the direction of the chemical laboratory. The problem of putting out uniform food products of high quality is complicated. Agricultural experiment stations have been testing different varieties



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"Never Neglect a Break in the Skin"

INVENTORS Who desire to secure patent should write for our guide book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Send model or sketch and description of your invention and we will give opinion of its patentable nature.
RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

A good old Friend

Remember the good old-fashioned mustard plaster grandma used to pin around your neck when you had a cold or a sore throat?

It did the work, but my how it burned and blistered!

Musterole breaks up colds in a hurry, but it does its work more gently,—without the blister. Rubbed over the throat or chest it penetrates the skin with a tingling warmth that brings relief at once.

Made from pure oil of mustard, it is a clean, white ointment good for all the little household ills.

Keep the little white jar of Musterole on your bathroom shelf and bring it out at the first sign of a cold, congestion, or twinging joints.

Sold by druggists everywhere, in jars and tubes, 35c and 65c; hospital size, $3.
The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio
BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Can A Printer be happy working for you?

THERE is a type of printer who is very snappy. He sits down at your desk to take an order and says, "Yes, yes, yes. I got you, I got you, I see," and so forth. And the chances are he hasn't "got you" at all, and doesn't understand what you are trying to tell him.

There is another kind of printer who studies over what you show him and who is likely to break out and say, "Wait a minute; I am not sure I quite understand how you want this done. You had better explain that a little more."

And then you start in to explain and realize that your own understanding was just a little hazy. So you clear things up together and when this printer goes away he knows how to use his judgment to please you.

The basis of nearly all friction between a printer and his customer is a lack of mutual understanding of exactly what is wanted.

better paper better printing

Where the work is not organized at the time it is started—where the most important decisions about the job are made as questions come up, the buyer of printing is pretty certain to invoke his divine right to be irritable.

If you want your printer to go about your job happy and confident that he is going to please you, just be sure that his conception of the work agrees with yours.

⚜

IN the interests of Better Printing, S. D. Warren Company has prepared a series of books of dummy-making material. These books contain all sorts of specimens of type, borders, page arrangements, illustrations, decorations, etc. Each book is printed on one of Warren's Standard Printing Papers. The book issued last month is on Warren's Silkote, a non-lustrous dullo-enamel paper which will print simple or difficult subjects with equal charm. This month's book is on Warren's Cumberland Machine Book.

These books are in the hands of paper merchants in different cities who sell Warren's Standard Printing Papers. They are given to printers, buyers of printing, advertising managers, artists, and book designers. If you do not know the paper merchant to whom you should apply for a copy, write us for his name.

Warren's Standard Printing Papers

S. D. WARREN COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

WARREN'S STANDARD PRINTING PAPERS

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Krementz

His Best Christmas

When you give him a pair of Krementz links in a handsome gift box, you give him something he will cherish and wear for years. For Krementz links are made in quality materials, and are of such strong construction they last a lifetime. Their fine finish and stylish design make them exceptionally pleasing.—At your dealer's.—Write for literature containing many holiday suggestions, ranging in price from $1.00 to $17.50.

Krementz & Co., Newark, N.J.
Makers of the famous collar button

This pair links in handsome box $7.00.

Silk Knit TIE 55¢

Fine quality silk knit ties, 55c each. $1 to $1.50 value. Fast colors. Dark brown, dark blue, black. Harmonizing silk embroidered dots. Closely knit to give long wear. **Send No Money.** Give name, address and color wanted. Pay postman only 55c each plus a few pennies postage. Complete satisfaction or money back. Order one or more today.
GASSMAN BROTHERS, Dept. 612, 3014 E. 92d St., Chicago

THE GIFT DE LUXE
Patrician Pecans
The Pinnacle of Pecan Perfection

This illustration shows the large size of these de luxe paper shell pecans—the choicest of the fine, big, thin-shelled pecans, superior in size, quality and flavor. Their large, luscious kernels are easily removed whole.

Dr. J. H. Kellogg, head of the famous Battle Creek Sanitarium, writes, **"Patrician Pecans are the finest nuts I ever saw."**

So easy to crack, so large, so well filled with rich, tasty nut meat that they are a pleasing revelation to pecan lovers everywhere.

Send me $1.50 today and I will send you, postpaid, a beautiful 12-oz. Gift Box of Patrician Pecans, fresh from the orchard.

GUARANTEE—Eat six at my risk; if dissatisfied, return the balance within ten days and get your $1.50 back. I could not make this offer if these were not the choicest of the fine, big, thin-shelled pecans, sure to please you in every way.
Family package, 10 lbs., delivered, $15.00.

Elam G. Hess, Box 404, Manheim, Pa.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

of fruits and have made reports from time to time on the hardiness and edible qualities of different varieties.

"The varieties of fruit of the best characteristics are not those generally grown for the food manufacturer. For example, the peach of high color and flavor has in the past demanded a high price in the fresh condition and the farmer has not been growing enough extra-quality peaches to supply both the fruit-stand and the preserver. Many a preserving business has failed due to the inability of the manufacturer to obtain enough high-quality raw material to supply a normal increased demand for his products.

"The public has been educated to the distinctive characteristics of a certain food product and then been unable to obtain it year after year at a reasonable price due to small crops or crop failures. This has allowed the synthetic-flavor manufacturer to start his business and befuddle the taste of the average consumer.

"Most people are fond of fruits. Almost every one would use fruit or fruit products in quantity if he could get them at such prices that he could afford to buy them. It thus is easy to see how the time has come when the producer of synthetic fruit-flavors is an active competitor of the pure food manufacturer.

"The artificial flavor manufacturer is not bothered by spring freezes or early fall frosts. Rainy weather and sunshine are almost the same to him. Many people are getting out of the habit of eating fruit products regularly, and their tastes are therefore not as distinguishing as they used to be. We fear that an apple base with an artificial berry-flavor and coloring would in many cases be thought to be the real thing.

"Food manufacturers to-day have a better chance than the farmer to get perishable fruits to the consumer, for the farmers' short season for shipping fresh fruit, especially berries, demands that cars, cold storage, and many other facilities be at hand and ready for his use.

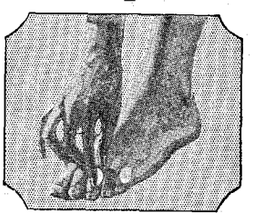
"When the usual shipment of fruit reaches its destination it has to be handled so quickly that only a small portion of the people procure it. Food manufacturers, by having a preserved product in sealed containers, which can be sold throughout the year should be able to get their product to every one who wants it.

"The cost of preserving fruits probably always will keep down consumption, but if an abundance of high-quality fruit is produced it can bring the farmer a good return providing the pure food manufacturer has worked out methods for preserving it so that it retains its natural flavor, color and bouquet. Artificial flavors that fool 'some of the people all of the time' can be made, but no one can make a synthetic peach, berry, cherry, plum or grape that will fool any one.

"The production of fruit of high quality is a bigger problem than any experiment station seems to have tackled up to the present time. The research department is attempting to overcome those variations in climatic conditions which allow large crops one year and small crops another, by studying the growth of fruits of different kinds in scattered but supposedly favorable localities.

"The soils of different sections of the country are being analyzed and studied in

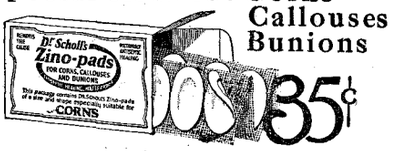
Dr Scholl's Zino-pads



—stop corns hurting in one minute

—and stop hurting for good. Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads protect while they heal. Thin; adhesive; waterproof. Absolutely safe! So easy to put on, so sure to give quick and lasting relief. Get a box today. At shoe, department and drug stores.

Special sizes for Corns Callouses Bunions



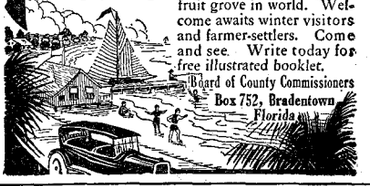
35¢

Put one on—the pain is gone!

SEE the Land of Manatee

Wonder county of the wonderland of Florida. Tropic verdure, rare plants. Three beautiful little cities, Bradentown, Palmetto and Manatee. Bathing, fishing, boating, golf, roque, fine auto roads. Accommodations for every taste and pocketbook. In heart of greatest midwinter vegetable growing section. Center orange and grapefruit growing; most productive grapefruit grove in world. Welcome awaits winter visitors and farmer-settlers. Come and see. Write today for free illustrated booklet.

Board of County Commissioners
Box 752, Bradentown
Florida



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BERMUDA

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We guide you step by step. You can train at home during spare time. Let us send you records and letters from LaSalle students admitted to the bar in various states. Money refunded according to our Guarantee Bond if dissatisfied. Degree of LL. B. conferred. Thousands of successful students enrolled. Low cost, easy terms. We furnish all text material, including fourteen-volume Law Library. Get our valuable 120-page "Law Guide" and "Evidence" books FREE. Send for them—NOW.

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 1252-L.A. Chicago

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connection with variations in the fruit produced from them. Different soils and crops of the same section are being investigated in the same way. At the present time 43 acres of grapes are under special fertilizer tests. The larger portion of this acreage is under tests where each fertilizer element is added both separately and in combination. This gives a basis for observing plant characteristics developed under the same climatic conditions, but with different nutrition balances.

"During the last few years much work has been done to ascertain the constituents of food which are most beneficial to the human system. This department is giving attention at the present time to variations in the ash constituents which are in fruits and pure fruit products. Variations in soil and plant composition in relation to variations in fruit analyses have advanced to the point where a new fruit section has been started for the production of one fruit used in large quantities.

"The research work on fruit beverages and preserved products involves the collection of information regarding the chemistry of the jell-making constituents in their naturally-occurring variations. Methods of preserving natural color, natural taste and appearance have caused the inauguration of about forty lines of experimentation, including theoretical, bacteriological and chemical problems.

"The research department keeps constantly in touch with factory methods and materials. In this way the entire line of products is constantly and gradually being improved."

OIL FROM GRAPE-SEED—The seeds of the grapes used in the manufacture of grape-juice may be employed profitably as a source of an oil which can be utilized as a food and as a dressing for salads. This announcement is made by Frank Rabak, of the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry in an article in *The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*. Our quotations are from an abstract in *The Chemical Round Table* (Washington). Says Mr. Rabak:

In the grape-juice industry of the United States, there results annually as a by-product approximately 1100 tons of grape-seeds. These seeds are at the present time wasted, probably because of lack of knowledge of the proper method of converting them into products of value. The utilization of these seeds largely for the oil they contained has long been under consideration in foreign countries where the seeds result as by-products of the wine industry. The principal variety of grapes grown for the manufacture in the United States is the commonly known Concord. The seeds from these grapes have been found to contain varying quantities of oil, the variation being probably related conditions of ripeness. The average yield of oil from the clean, dry seeds is about 13 per cent. The expert says that the oil obtained from the seeds by pressure, after being bleached and refined, is of a pale straw color and a bland, sweetish, nutlike taste and practically odorless. On account of the ease of refining grape-seed oil the chemist thinks that it should find most important commercial use for the table, just as the oil of the olive is employed. He therefore recommends it as an edible oil and suggests that the waste seeds from the grape-juice industry in the United States can thus be made of economic value.

What Will Tomorrow Bring?

If you would enter the coming years with the powers and beauties that are yours today, guard your health with jealous care. For, in *perfect health* is the real secret of prolonged youth.

Scientific research has disclosed that mouth-health and body-health are related, so watch the condition of your gums and teeth.

Normal gums are snug to the teeth. They are firm, and of the natural pink color that indicates a free circulation in the gum-tissue.

Gums that are not normal may indicate Pyorrhea, especially in older people.

Do not permit Pyorrhea to become established in your mouth. Visit your dentist often for tooth and gum inspection, and as a preventive measure—use Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums is a dentifrice which, if used in time and used consistently, will keep the gums firm and healthy. It will also keep the teeth white and clean; yet it is without harsh or irritating ingredients.

How to Use Forhan's

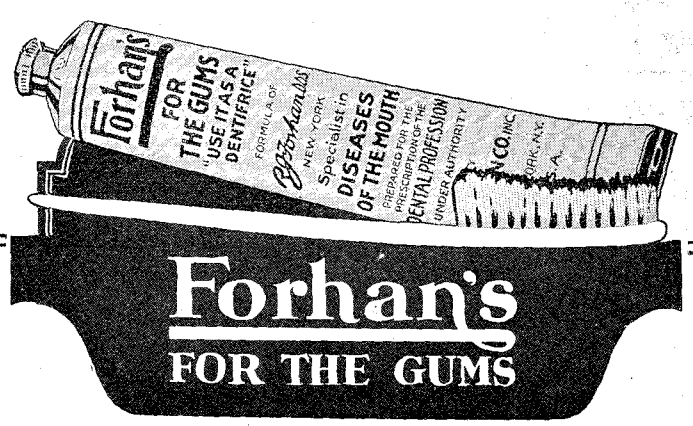
Use it twice daily, year in and year out. Wet your brush in cold water, place a half-inch of the refreshing, healing paste on it, then brush your teeth *up and down*. Use a rolling motion to clean the crevices. Brush the grinding and back surfaces of the teeth. Massage your gums with your Forhan-coated brush—gently at first until the gums harden, then more vigorously. If the gums are very tender, massage with the finger, instead of the brush. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes in the United States and Canada. At all druggists.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.

Forhan Company, New York
Forhan's, Limited, Montreal

Brush Your Teeth With It



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for your savings

There can be no safer bank than the First National Bank.

There are over 4300 First National Banks in the United States

There is one near you.

Patronize The First National Bank Everywhere

This advertisement is placed by the First National Extension Service, Chicago, Illinois

Follow This Investment Plan in 1922

Lucy Farrar realized that there is no easy road to financial comfort, so she adopted the plan of putting by, regularly and carefully, a part of the family income. When her husband's business met with sudden misfortune, her 8% investments averted disaster.

Write for the investment story from real life, "When Lucy Farrar's Ship Came In." It vividly shows what can be accomplished by systematic, safe investment in Miller First Mortgage Bonds on our simple, liberal Partial Payment Plan. You can pay as little as $10 a month, and will get 7% on each deposit until the bond is paid for. The bonds when paid for yield 8% and come in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000.

G. L. MILLER & CO. INCORPORATED
525 HURT BUILDING ATLANTA, GA.
"First—The Investor's Welfare"

Write for information concerning our
8%
real estate mortgage bonds. A safe, convenient, attractive and remunerative form of investment.
Denominations $100.00, $500.00 and $1000.00
Miami Mortgage and Guaranty Co.
MIAMI, FLORIDA
Operated in conjunction with the Miami Bank & Trust Company as its Mortgage Department

Imperial Sanitary Floor
Put on like Plaster
Wears like Iron
-waterproof
fireproof
resilient
noiseless
dust-less
Base and Floor one solid piece

A composition material easily applied in plastic form over practically any kind of floor. Laid about ⅜ inch thick. Imperial Floor does not crack, peel or come loose from foundation. A continuous, fine-grained, smooth, non-slipping surface. No crevices to gather grease, dirt, dust, disease germs or moisture.
Ideal Floor for Kitchen, Pantry, Bathroom, Laundry, Porch, Garage, Restaurant, Theatre, Hotel, Factory, Office Building, Railroad Station, Hospital—wherever a beautiful, substantial floor is desired. Several practical colors. Full information and sample FREE of your first and second choice of color.
IMPERIAL FLOOR CO., 38-40 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
A Success for 15 Years

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

A HIGHER STANDARD OF LIVING FOR WAGE-EARNERS

IT is rather difficult to investigate anything so vague as the standard of living, but the National Industrial Conference Board has been carrying on an inquiry which the New York *Commercial* finds impressive. The Board concludes that there has been a decided improvement in the American workers' standard of living since 1901. That is, in 1918 the wage-earners of the United States were spending a larger proportion of their income for clothing and sundries and a small proportion for food and shelter than was the case in 1910. The proportion spent for fuel and light did not appreciably change. *The Commercial* regards these facts as very strong evidence of the advance of the standard of living. As it proceeds to argue:

It is hardly to be presumed that families deliberately chose to be less well fed and less well housed in 1918 than in 1901, or deliberately chose to spend more for sundries, which include all kinds of luxuries, at the same time going hungry and poorly housed. The presumption on the other hand is very strong that if they spent relatively more on clothing and on sundries, including luxuries, in 1918 than in 1901, it is because they had more money left over to spend for such things after satisfying their needs for food and shelter.

Allowance has to be made for the advance in the cost of living, but where the increased expenditure for separate items more than keeps pace with their increases in cost and, at the same time, a larger proportion is expended on less necessary items, a higher standard is indicated. It is further shown that the increase of expenditures for living in 1918 was greater than the increase made necessary by the higher cost of living, that is to say, wage-earners spent more not merely because they were forced to by the higher cost of living, but because they had more to spend, and were living better in 1918 than they were in 1901.

And *The Commercial* knows of other evidences of the higher standard of living which are not included in the Industrial Conference Board's report:

No mention is made, for example, of the tremendous influx of students in recent years to high schools and colleges. It is also not quite clear as to just where the report differentiates between necessities and luxuries. There was, for instance, a tremendous amount of buying of furniture, pictures and home furnishings generally, and while what we are pleased to call a period of hectic prosperity was in existence, there was a heavy demand for the better grades of clothing for both men and women.

All of these manifestations could not be classed as extravagances, but, on the contrary, as reflecting a natural desire on the part of these people to realize some of their ambitions. It is a great asset to the community to have its members striving for better things, such as higher education, more comfortable homes and suitable dress to accompany these things.

GERMANY'S NEW DEMOCRATIC POSTAGE STAMPS

THE substitution of figures of workingmen for crowned heads on the new postage stamps being issued by the German Government have considerable political significance, in the opinion of the Boston *News Bureau*. They "speak emphatically for the radical change in public opinion," and "argue rather convincingly of a continued strengthening of democratic sentiment." As the Boston daily explains:

The stamps are in three series of six designs, one having the figure of a smith, the other of a miner, and the third of a farmer. The first series, with a value of 60 pfennig (dark violet) and 80 pfennig (red), show smiths of different ages at the anvil; the next in value 100 pfennig (green) and 120 pfennig (ultra-marine), show miners with pick, chisel or hand-car; the last in value 150 pfennig (orange) and 160 pfennig (blue-green), carry farmers mowing grain and binding sheaves.

The 120 pfennig stamp will be the unit for foreign postage. The 60 and 120 pfennig stamps have now been issued. The other stamps will not be issued immediately as the government has a supply of old stamps to be exhausted.

It is interesting that the government takes official cognizance of the depreciated mark, since the 120 pfennig stamp equals 30 cents gold, pre-war parity. That a larger depreciation is not recognized is undoubtedly due to the greater value of the mark in Germany than outside.

In any case the stamps are noteworthy as indicating the passing of the crowned head as a symbol of Germany.

TIRE PRICES NOW BELOW PRE-WAR LEVELS

THE cost of new tires is so large an item in the upkeep of a motor-car that the announcements of downward price revisions by several of the leading manufacturers ought to cheer the motorist's heart. Leaving cord tires out of the comparison, and noting that "consumption of 30x3½ fabric tires is equal to about 50 per cent. of the consumption of all tires, and the 34x4 casing is a popular size for medium-weight cars," *The Wall Street Journal* presents in its news columns the following tabulation of price quotations by two representative companies:

	—"A" Company—		—"B" Company—	
	30x3½	34x4	30x3½	34x4
At present	$10.95	$27.35	$12.55	$27.35
October, 1921	13.95	30.40	13.95	30.40
November, 1920	17.85	33.50	17.85	34.65
March, 1920	23.50	40.10	23.50	40.10
May, 1919	20.00	34 10	20.00	34.10
April, 1918	21.35	36.45	23.00	40.00
April, 1917	17.95	30.15	18.15	31.35
January, 1916	15.60	26.20	14.70	24.55
February, 1915	14.20	23.80	13.35	22.30
August, 1914	18.40	28.50	22.95	33.85
December, 1913	20.95	34.30	19.95	30.50
April, 1912	24.00	37.90	25.00	37.60

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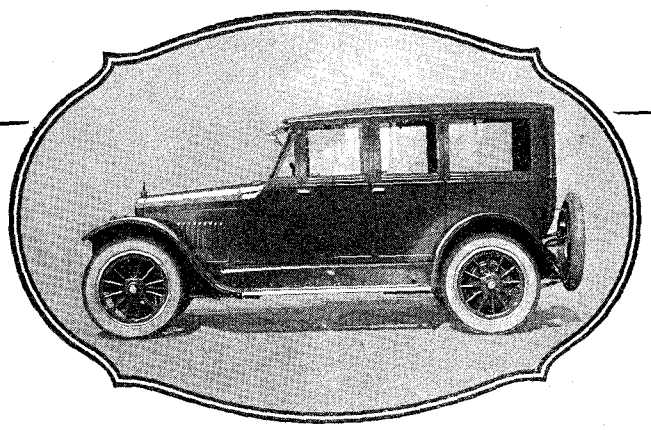

The Utility of a Closed Car

JUST a little while ago people thought of a closed car as a rich man's other car.

Now a lot of people who intend to keep only one car are buying closed models instead of open models.

The closed automobile is entirely practical for all-year-round utility, and utility is at the bottom of most of today's automobile investments.

When the Standard Steel Car Company began to build the Standard Eight, automobiles were looked upon as luxuries. This company looked ahead and planned ahead to a day when usefulness and long service even in fine cars would be the things the buyer wanted to know most about.

An outstanding feature of the Standard Eight is its power. Especially in the carefully built closed models this power shows to advantage. It affords freedom of movement under almost any conditions and an easy, effortless motion at all speeds. These cars are well made.

Vestibule Sedan, $5000 *Sedan, $4800* *Sedanette, $4500* *Coupe, $4500*
Touring Car, $3400 *Sport, $3400* *Roadster, $3400* *Chassis, $3150*

Above prices f. o. b. Butler, Pa.

STANDARD EIGHT
A POWERFUL CAR

STANDARD STEEL CAR COMPANY
Automotive Dept. *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

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Flexible Flyer

The original steering sled that made coasting popular and safe

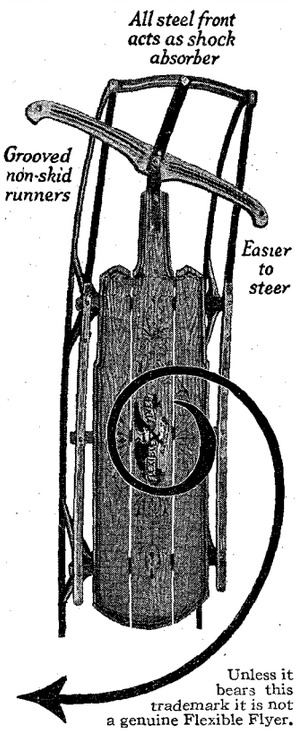
REMEMBER the first sled you got for Christmas? Didn't it thrill you and make you dance with joy, even though it was one of those old-fashioned rigid types?

Imagine how happy you can make your girl or boy this Christmas with a Flexible Flyer—"the sled that steers." It is the safest, speediest sled made. Patented non-skid runners make steering easy and coasting safe, comfortable and swift. Built like an airplane—sturdy, strong yet light in weight. *Remember also that a Flexible Flyer outlasts 3 ordinary sleds.*

Seven sizes, 38 to 63 inches

Be sure you buy the sled every boy and girl wants. Ask for it by name and make certain it bears the Flexible Flyer trade mark.

S. L. Allen & Co., Inc.
Box 1100N 5th & Glenwood Ave., Philadelphia


All steel front acts as shock absorber
Grooved non-skid runners
Easier to steer
Unless it bears this trademark it is not a genuine Flexible Flyer.

***FREE** cardboard model showing how the Flexible Flyer steers. Write for it.*

THE RIGHT WORD English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions, by James C. Fernald, L.H.D., shows how to command it. Contains 8,000 discriminated Synonyms and nearly 4,000 Antonyms. Cloth. 724 pp. $1.90 net; postage 10c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Ave., N.Y. **IN THE RIGHT PLACE**

BE YOUR OWN WEATHER Prophet

Own this reliable Barometer and know each day any change in the weather from 8 to 24 hours in advance. Scientifically constructed, attractive in appearance. Mounted in wooden case, finished in Mahogany, Oak or Flemish; enamel dial protected by heavy bevel glass front. Size 5½ inches.

An Ideal Gift

Makes a highly prized and lasting remembrance. Very useful and interesting. Fully guaranteed; postpaid to any address on receipt of $5.00

DAVID WHITE, Dept. L, 419 E. Water St. Milwaukee, Wisconsin

"Sparks of Laughter No. 2" A *Merry* Christmas Gift

CHRISTMAS pleasure and profitable usefulness combined. An attractive clothbound, gold-title book that contains 330 very brief jests and anecdotes that have recently appeared in magazines, newspapers and public speaking. A 3,300 word chapter, **"How to Tell a Funny Story,"** will teach you. A 3,300 word chapter of **"Suggestions to Toast Masters"** gives expert instruction in planning a dinner and toastmastering it. He who can create laughter is popular—popularity is profitable.

Thousands of lawyers, lodge masters, public officials, teachers, clergymen, doctors, bankers and business executives, are using **"Sparks of Laughter"** with profit. **"Do your Christmas shopping early."**

Sent to any address on receipt of $2.00

STEWART ANDERSON, Inc.
74 Cortlandt St. New York, N. Y.

VENUS

THIN LEADS No. 38

For **VENUS EVERPOINTED and other Metal Pencils**

THE name VENUS on each box is your guarantee of perfection. No. 38 Leads absolutely crumble-proof, soft and smooth.

15c per tube of 12 leads; $1.50 per dozen tubes

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

American Lead Pencil Co.
223 Fifth Avenue New York

Ask us about the new
VENUS EVERPOINTED PENCILS

VIBRATIONLESS

IF you have ever experienced the discomfort of continuous tremor of walls and floors, you will appreciate the value of that one word, "vibrationless."

Foundations can be designed for all types of heavy rotating machinery which will prevent the transmission of vibration to surrounding areas.

Write us about your problem.

GENERAL MACHINERY FOUNDATIONS CO.
Harrison Building Philadelphia, U. S. A.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Drop too Much.—"I think I'll drop in on the boys," said the miner as he fell down the shaft.—*Froth.*

Adding Machine Needed.—HE—"How long have you been engaged?"

SHE—"This time or all together?"—*Lord Jeff.*

Wasted Breath—"A lot of eloquence," said Uncle Eben, "ain' no more practical use dan hollerin' 'Come seven!' in a craps game."—*Washington Star.*

The Belligerent *Blade.*—The Toledo *Blade* proposes a Tell the Truth Week. What do they want to do—start another war?—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Luck That Turns.—Wolves think it a fine thing when sheep are introduced in their neighborhood, but it is the coming of the sheep that leads to the extermination of the wolves. Moral, etc.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Helpmeats.—A very beautiful home wedding took place at the residence of Sol T. Ham and wife Sunday evening at 6 o'clock, when King Bone and Miss Mattie Ham were married.—*Sharp County Ark. Record.*

The Retort Crushing.—TRAFFIC COP—"Say you! Didn't you see me wave at you?"

MIRANDY—"Yes, you fresh thing, and if Henry were here he'd paste you one for it."—*Sun Dodger.*

No Allowance for Lateness.—Jonas has been to visit his son in America and, on his return remarks: "They say that the sun rises six hours later in America than in Sweden, but I had to get up at the same time, anyhow."—*Strix, Stockholm.*

Dad's Awful Fix.—A tiny maid, held up to hear her father's voice on the telephone, burst into tears. "What are you crying for?" asked her mother.

"Oh, mamma," sobbed the child, "however can we get dadda out of that little hole?"—*Morning Post.*

The Lesser Evil.—Following a recent earthquake in a region that shall be nameless, five-year-old Jimmy was sent by his fond parents to a distant uncle's home. Three days later they received this wire: "Am returning your boy. Send me the earthquake."

One Thing Saved.—"The thief took my watch, my purse, my pocketbook—in short, everything."

"But I thought you carried a loaded revolver?"

"I do—but he didn't find that."—*Copenhagen Klods Hans.*

Changing the Basis.—"Mr. Smith," a man asked his tailor, "how is it you have not called on me for my account?"

"Oh, I never ask a gentleman for money."

"Indeed! How, then, do you get on if he doesn't pay?"

"Why," replied the tailor, hesitating, "after a certain time I conclude he is not a gentleman, and then I ask him."—*Harper's Magazine.*

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Unintentional Humor.—BEGINNER (after repeated failure)—"Funny game, golf."
CADDIE—" 'Tain't meant to be."—*Punch* (London).

Three in One.—THE GAY DOG—"The woman I marry must have three qualifications: Property, Riches and Money."—*Der Brunner* (Berlin).

Dangerous Pastime.—A "peace" advocate declares that games which involve the pretense of shooting or injuring one another will soon be abolished. We have felt for some time that the French duel was doomed.—*The Passing Show* (London).

Cheaper Abroad.—A Los Angeles resident has had to pay five thousand dollars for calling a neighbor an "old hen." Allowing for the state of the exchange, we think he could have got better value for his money in this country.—*Punch* (London).

Real Advantage.—One of the fine things about owning a motor car in the city is that it enables a person to drive out into the country on Sundays and other days and buy vegetables and fruits from the farmers. And to pay just about as much as he pays in town.—*Detroit Motor News.*

Social Error.—"Say, Red," said Dead Shot Bill to a bartender in one of the thirteen leading speak-easies of Burnt Powder, Arizona, "didn't Shifty Pete tell you that he thought I had a hasty temper?"
"Why, no," replied Red, "not that I can remember."
"Too bad," said Bill, giving one of his holsters a hitch. "Then I've killed an innocent man."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

A Good Word for Him.—Hans Schmidt was reputed to be the meanest man in the neighborhood. He died. His body was placed in the grave, and according to an old Pennsylvania German custom the people stood around the open grave, waiting for some one to say some good thing about the deceased before filling the grave. After a long wait, Gustave Schulze said: "Well, I can say joost one goot thing about Hans; he wasn't always as mean as he was sometimes."—*The Universalist Leader.*

Class in Cravats.—The street hawker was selling neckties by the public library while his cappers watched for the sign of a bluecoat. He had to work fast. "This here scarf," he shouted, "makes a gent look dressable and you'd pay three bucks for it at any mawdeest's. I brung these over from Paris myself. The king of Paris wore one exactly like this at the grand ball given at the Buss de Balcony." A capper stepped up and bought one. "Ah!" said the hawker, "Mr. Pierpont Morgan takes this one."—*O. O. McIntyre, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Financial Signs.—The fact that his supposedly adored big brother was returning home from college that day had been carefully concealed from ten-year-old Tommy until he came back from school.
"Tommy," said his mother, after her younger son had gone up-stairs to wash his face and the elder had been concealed in the pantry, "I have a big surprize for you."
"I know what it is," replied Tommy unconcernedly. "Brother's back."
"Why, how did you guess that?"
" 'Cause my bank won't rattle any more."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

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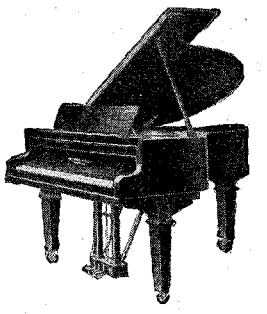

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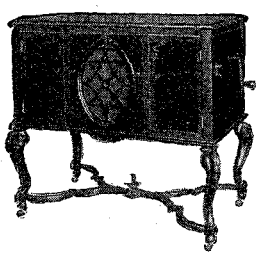

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

November 23.—Great Britain and Afghanistan sign a treaty of friendship, recognizing the complete independence of Afghanistan.

November 24.—The Ukrainian movement against the Russian Soviet government is abandoned by General Petlura, according to a report from Warsaw.

Angered by alleged cheating during a vote, women Communist members of the Prussian Landtag throw sneeze powder bombs in the Chamber.

Two persons are killed and eight wounded by a bomb explosion in a Belfast street-car carrying a load of shipyard workers.

November 25.—The Crown Prince Hirohito is designated Regent of Japan, owing to the illness of Emperor Yoshihito.

November 26.—Official figures place the number of persons killed during the last few days in disorders in Belfast at 27 and the number of wounded at 92. Of the killed 13 were Protestants and 14 Catholics, and of the wounded 61 are Protestants and 31 Catholics.

Anti-French demonstrations break out in Naples, Italy, after the publication of erroneous dispatches reporting a clash between Premier Briand, of France, and Senator Schanzer, of Italy, at the Washington Conference.

November 27.—The anti-French rioting spreads in Italy, and several demonstrations are attempted against the French Embassy in Rome.

November 29.—After Premier James Craig's announcement to the Ulster Parliament that the British Government's recent proposals could not be considered, Premier Lloyd George offers the Sinn Fein a new basis for settlement of the Irish problem in which the question of an immediate all-Ireland Parliament is ruled out, but provision made for a new boundary between the North and South.

France, Italy and Spain are reported to be considering intervention in Portugal as a result of the serious internal situation in that country.

DOMESTIC

November 23.—The tax bill is passed by the Senate by a vote of 39 to 29, and is signed by President Harding. The bill is expected to raise $3,216,000,000 for the current fiscal year.

The Interstate Commerce Commission orders a general investigation to determine if any further reduction of railroad rates can be required.

The anti-medical-beer bill is signed by President Harding.

The extraordinary session of Congress adjourns until December 5, when the regular session begins.

November 25.—A White House statement suggests that the Armament Limitation Conference be the first step towards the calling of annual meetings of all the nations to consider international affairs.

The Chinese delegation at the Washington Conference asks that the system of extra-territoriality under which certain areas are governed by foreign powers be abolished, and that China be permitted complete control of her customs.

November 26.—The Armament Conference agrees to the abolition of foreign postal systems in China "as soon as conditions warrant."

Fifteen American warships are to be sold at auction, announced Secretary of the Navy Denby.

The final order expelling Alexander Howat and all his followers from the Kansas miners' union for refusal to obey the orders of the international organization is issued by the latter body.

A block and a half of the business district of Augusta, Georgia, is destroyed by fire, resulting in a loss of about $2,000,000.

November 27.—Five people are killed and several hundred injured in a fire which destroys a motion-picture theater in New Haven, Connecticut.

Tax receipts of the Government in the current fiscal year decreased approximately $1,000,000,000, as compared with the previous year, while the cost of collection increased 32 cents for each $100, according to the annual report of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

November 28.—Japan abandons her fight for an increase in proportion of battleship tonnage as compared with Great Britain and the United States.

Secretary Hughes formally denies published reports that Premier Briand, of France, had used harsh words to Senator Schanzer, head of the Italian delegation to the Washington Conference.

November 29.—The Conference on Armament Limitation agrees to appoint an international commission to investigate China's demand for abolition of extra-territorial rights and to report within the year whether these rights may be abandoned "progressively or otherwise."

Six men are killed and twenty-six injured in the collapse of a theater building in process of erection in Brooklyn, New York.

The Philippine Islands should remain under control of the United States until the people have had time to master the power already in their hands, Governor General Leonard Wood, and W. Cameron Forbes, Former Governor General, advise in their report to President Harding.

The Long and Short of It.—GROCER—"What was that woman complaining about?"

CLERK—"The long wait, sir."

GROCER—"Well, some people you never can please, anyhow. Yesterday she complained of the short weight."—*Western Christian Advocate* (*Cincinnati*).

Remarkable from the First.—The teacher had told her pupils to write a short essay about Lincoln, and one boy handed in the following:

"Abraham Lincoln was born on a bright summer day, the twelfth of February, 1809. He was born in a log cabin he had helped his father to build."—*Republic Item.*

Simple Remedy.—"The bluff, cheery optimism of the late Senator Frye," said a Lewiston divine, "could not brook a whiner. Once at a dinner here in Lewiston, a whiner seated opposite Senator Frye said dolefully, 'I have only one friend on earth—my dog.' 'Why don't you get another dog?' said Senator Frye."—*Boston Herald.*

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